

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CHRISTIAN DAILY IDEA PROPOSED BY METHODISTS

Would Be Committed to "Right Thinking and Righteous Relationship"

MANY BALLOTS TAKEN ON CHOICE OF BISHOP

Church to Co-operate With Other Denominations for Outlawry of War

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (P)—A resolution approved unanimously at the Methodist General Conference put the conference behind the movement for publication of a "great Christian daily newspaper" to be run by Christian journalists, and definitely committed to the handling of news with regard for right thinking and righteous relationship.

It was understood the movement was launched by the Rev. Stanley High of New York, writer and former missionary to China.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A Negro, Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, presided for the first time in the history of American Methodism at the General Conference here. Heretofore, while the two effective Negro bishops have occupied seats on the platform, the Negroes, under their devotional leadership, it has been an unwritten law that when the turn of a Negro bishop came to preside over the session, he asked a white member of the board to fulfill that function.

With 93 Negro delegates in the body, representing somewhat more than 10 per cent of the delegates, and 94 other delegates from outside the United States, including Liberians, Chinese, Koreans, Indians, Mexicans, and Filipinos, the time seemed ripe to the Negroes to make their distinctions, even though unspoken.

Resolutions were passed in which the presidency of Bishop Jones was spoken of as characterized by courtesy, impartiality, and skill, and expression was made to him and to all his race of the pleasure of the relationship, which was recognized "as welcome evidence of a new and better day."

A deadlock on the third bishop to be chosen has remained unbroken all day, the two leading favorites being replaced by two others, neither of whom seem to be able to obtain the requisite two-thirds of the votes cast.

Voting was taken at frequent intervals during the day. After several ballots the Dr. L. O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, Boston, and the Rev. Dr. James M. M. Gray, pastor in Scranton, Pa., both began to drop, having almost equally divided the vote in several counts.

In an effort to break the deadlock supporters of these men turned to the Rev. Dr. R. B. Urie, Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Ralph Cushman, Rochester, N. Y., both pastures, resulting in a second deadlock. In the later votes Dr. Hartman's vote dropped from its peak of more than 400 to 122, while Dr. Gray, who was sometimes above, but more often just below, has only a small fraction of his former supporters.

Effort was made to disintegrate voting and give instructions to the epis-

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Owners and Tenants Work to Help Farms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ardmore, Okla.
BY STUDYING each other's problems, landowners and tenants of Carter County are working out a program for developing all of the available farm land in the county.

Among the changes sought are five and ten-year, instead of one-year contracts, tenants to handle their own routine of diversification of crops, the landowner to take a smaller rental the first year of a long-time contract with gradual increases to a fixed maximum, the tenant to terrace the land, build a water reservoir and provide trees. Landowners are to assist in marketing, when feasible.

Loan Societies Point to Home Owning Nation

Declared Greatest Factor in American Record of 46 Per Cent Owners

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—Forty-six per cent of the people of the United States own their own homes, and building and loan associations represent the greatest single factor in making America a nation of home owners.

This statement was made at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations in the reorganization of the industrial division of the Better Relations Commission, made by Fenton B. Turck Jr., of New York City.

Remarkable results obtained in work among the big industrial plants, were reported. Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Pullman Company, and the United States Steel Corporation were listed by Judge John Warren, formerly president of the New Jersey League, as outstanding examples of great organizations with savings plans to keep labor in settled and contented condition.

Stabilization of Labor

Judge Warren declared that stabilization of labor is one of the fundamental causes of American supremacy in industry and that cooperative saving is a labor stabilizer.

John E. Owen, vice-president of the Republic National Bank of Dallas, advocated government supervision of building and loan activities as a means to protect them and their contractors of "such a colossal part of the national wealth."

Two score of attorneys of building and loan associations discussed the proposed uniform mechanics lien law with C. Clinton James, Washington, D. C., chairman of the league's federal legislative committee, leading the round table. Most of the attorneys said it was to their interest to see that the building and loan associations' mortgage money has a first lien and deplored the confusion caused by the various laws employed in different states.

Purpose Educational

Mr. James explained that the uniform bill was drafted by the committee appointed for that purpose by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and that its mission was persuasive and educational, tending to an improvement in the present state laws regarding liens.

The chief criticism of the bill by some delegates was that it favored the laborer and the material man, and did not give the owner and the person who financed the building as much protection as it should. All criticism will be filed and attempts made to improve the measure, Mr. James said.

The Kentucky law was held to be a good one because it requires a person who claims a lien to file the lien and if the lien is not on record at the time the mortgagor advances the money he is protected by the condition of the record title at the time the advance is made.

In a report of the federal legislative committee of the league Mr. James said that of the bills pending in Congress his organization is opposed to passage of the Dennis blue sky bill as introduced, the Cross-home loan bill, the bill to increase the postal savings deposits from \$2500 to \$5000, and the Cope-land home loan bank bill. The legislative committee favored the passage of the bill to make the United States a party to a foreclosure proceeding.

Japan Has Its Posers Ready for Rotary, but Delegates Won't Be Caught Napping

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

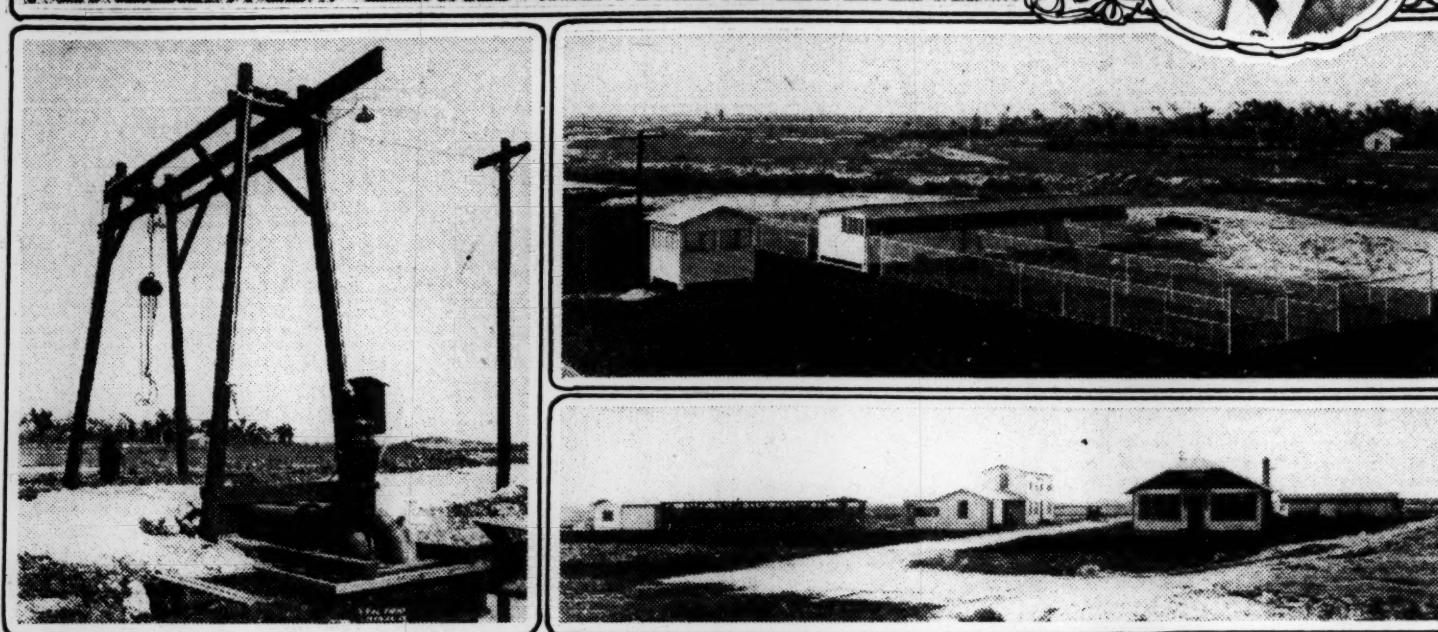
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Rotarian delegates to the coming international conference in Tokyo next October are having a busy time studying up their own country.

It has been impressed upon them by G. Fred Birks, who is organizing interest in the conference, that the Japanese are a most inquiring people and that a little educational equipment before facing the barrage of questions the Orient will prove advisable.

So intending delegates are industriously taking a "know your own country" course, reading up all the latest textbooks on Australia.



Florida Real Estate Set to Work on Crops



A Florida Utilities Company Has Taken the Initiative in Showing That the State Can Raise Good Crops of Large Variety Throughout a Full Growing Year. This Is Done With Everglades Muck, Which Has Been Found Rich in Plant Food, and by Installation of Irrigation and Drainage Systems.

At Top Is General View of Growing Crops. Lower Left Shows Main Irrigating Pump. At Right Is Poultry Farm, and in Lower Right Corner the Administration Buildings. In the Insert Is J. H. Gill, General Manager, Florida Power & Light Company.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—Florida has determined to see what intelligent, diversified farming can do for the State. Through the efforts of Joe H. Gill, vice-president and general manager of the Florida Power & Light Company, there has been established at Opa-Locka, 12 miles from Miami, a model farm of 20 acres under the direction of an able farmer. The land is Everglades muck and the farmer is Frank Gill. The fields are 4,000 acres of this muck, which will be irrigated.

Mr. Gill was selected for the job for his wide experience, both as an individual grower and because of his background as a member for many years of the faculty of the state university and a chief in its extension service. On the model farm he has set out a grove of citrus and tropical trees, plantations of berries and grapes, has established a poultry plant, will maintain a small dairy, and will raise feed as well as money crops.

Genuine Attempt at Diversification

Leaders in economic thought from all the world who have visited Miami and studied its possibilities are as one in pointing out that the future of the State lies in its soil and its climate. Sporadic efforts to promote farming during the past few years, has proved that almost unlimited possibilities may be the outgrowth of intelligent and persistent cultivation.

Fruits like the papaya, the avocado and the mango have been brought to a state of perfection; tomato plantations of the sawgrass marshes supply the tables of thousands during the winter growing season. Individual effort has proven that poultry may be raised at great profit. Dairying has grown with the cities.

The President's consultations with the political leaders indicate that the Royalists desire the reconstruction of the former Cabinet free from Mr. Venizelos' influence. Only in the case of failure would they consider the dissolution of the Chamber. The Republicans, however, favor an invitation to Mr. Venizelos to take up the premiership in case the reformation of the Zalimis Government is impossible. Alexander Papamanostassou insists that Mr. Venizelos should be asked immediately to form a Cabinet.

STUDENT CHURCH AT CORNELL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—Establishment of a student church on the campus of Cornell University at Ithaca is being considered by the Central New York Episcopal Diocese.

At the insistence of the Senate, a provision for manufacture of fertilizer was eliminated from the report early this week. The compromise provided, however, for the construction of the Cove Creek dam, which had been wiped out on the vote.

It Took 110 Years to Get Rise in This Department

WASHINGTON (P)—It is a long time to advance for land office registers—to be exact, it is 110 years. On July 1, 29 registers in western states will receive a fatter page envelope for the first time since 1918, by virtue of President Coolidge's signature to a bill increasing their salaries from \$2000 to \$2600.

In his recommendation for the legislation Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, cited that on April 20, 1818, Congress enacted legislation fixing the compensation of registers at a minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$3000, and that there had been no change since that date.

Tomorrow on the House and Garden Page

Why plant if you rent?

This suggestion has frequently presented itself to tenants, but it is doubtful if many will refrain from some simple attempt at beautifying after reading the article.

While many Japanese Rotarians are doing their part by sending over to Australia a large supply of pamphlets dealing with their own country, and Rotarians, in addition to their home country studies, are attending series of lectures on Japanese history and customs.

Mr. Birks' office as first District Governor of Australia—the Commonwealth having been made a district last year—is no sinecure. It entails traveling at least 15,000 miles every year over the whole continent.

The next Australian Rotary conference will be held at the Federal capital, Canberra, where the Federal Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Garvan, is president of the local organization.

Fur Industry Seeks More Humane Trap

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Albany, N. Y.

Movement to displace the fur industry with improved devices either for taking animals alive or destroying them humanely is believed to make another step forward in the exhibiting of more than 100 such humane trapping devices submitted in a contest held by the American Humane Association and the National Association of the Fur Industry.

The traps are the work of 75 inventors, entered in an annual competition for prizes of \$100, \$35, and \$15, offered by the fur industry, and are on display at the headquarters of the humane association here.

REFORM IN COAL MINING STARTED BY ROCKEFELLER

Inefficient Mines Are to Be Shut Down to Prevent Overproduction

INDUSTRY EXPECTED TO ADOPT PROGRAM

Move Made to Obviate Cuts in Wages and to Stabilize Market Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A plan of reform in the soft coal industry which operators expect will stabilize employment, and overproduction and stop price cutting, will be put into effect by the Consolidation Coal Company, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a large shareholder, according to an announcement of policy just made by George J. Anderson, president of the Consolidation company.

Coal operators described the move as a "pioneer step," and are in accord with Mr. Anderson that it will have the desired effect, many other operators signifying their intention of taking similar action. It was said that that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated such a step two years ago.

In brief, the plan consists of eliminating inefficient men and mines from the industry and concentrating on the best producers. To this end the Consolidation Company has announced that it is closing 10 mines—four in Somerset field in Pennsylvania and six in the Fairmount field in West Virginia. About 2500, or 20 per cent, of the miners in these two fields will be thrown out of work, but for the remaining 80 per cent better conditions will exist, giving them full time instead of part time on which they were scheduled before.

Provision for Families

The announcement says that the company expects to take care of all married men and their families by replacements if necessary. The step was taken at this season of the year, it was added, so that men without families would be able to find employment in other lines of work.

Robert C. Hill, formerly vice-president and chairman of the board of Madeira Hill Coal operators, who became chairman of the board of the consolidated company at the same time Mr. Anderson became president, said there had been a wide response to the consolidation's announcement of policy and that many operators have indicated that they will take similar action.

"The worst feature of the superfluity of mines," Mr. Hill said, "is that instead of giving the men steady work at a decent wage, it puts them on part time. In some mines men have been working only two days a week, and we felt that it was pretty well agreed in the industry, by both operators and miners, that any contribution toward a reduction of tonnage as well as of miners would be of far-reaching domestic significance. It was the decision of the commission to eliminate the superfluity of mines."

The commission's decision has far-reaching domestic significance. It grants 24 waves to the American Publishers Association, representing 12 press associations and newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, and by George J. Anderson, president of the Consolidation company.

Other Construction Permits

Other construction permits were authorized as follows: Robert D. Muller, 8 channels out of 15 asked; Technical Radio Telegraph, 7 out of 12 asked; American Telephone and Telegraph, 9 out of 9 asked; for the Mackay company, 15 out of 19 asked; the Radio Corporation of America, 15 out of 55 asked.

Claims of two companies were rejected as not serving public interest, the Pacific Communications Company, which had asked for 8 channels, and the S. P. Company, New York, which sought channels to send stock quotations.

Three of the successful companies already had short waves, the American Telephone & Telegraph, 3; the Mackay Company, 22; the Radio Corporation of America, 15. Claims of two Radio Corporation were rejected by 40, but the corporation will nevertheless still have more short waves than any other group, with a total of 65, against 37 for Mackay.

The commission's order does not specify the channels, but only the numbers. The channels will be decided upon after a conference of engineers of the respective groups called to meet here May 31.

International Race

The commission's action will earmark a large number of the remaining international channels. Capt. S. C. Hooper, technical adviser of the commission, at a preliminary

policy thus adopted. Further, in behalf of any former employee seeking affiliation elsewhere in the industry, it wishes earnestly to bespeak all proper consideration and courtesy for their applications arising out of this action.

"If the industry is to progress rapidly toward its rightful economic recovery, the Consolidation Coal Company believes each and every producing unit must make some sacrifice to that end. We hope for ourselves and only in the spirit of friendly cooperation. The result in most of the most economic mines and the present elimination of the least efficient, adopted voluntarily as a general program, seems to offer the speediest and most effective relief for all."

ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK DISPUTE CONTINUES

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The Bishop's opponents in the English prayer book controversy announced their intention of compiling a third revision.

The committee for the maintenance of truth and faith says "the Anglican bodies who have ranked themselves in opposition to the new prayer book measure on doctrinal grounds are making plans, in the event of the rejection of the amended bill to bring forward in a proper, constitutional manner definite proposals of their own for authorizing additions to, and variations from the old book that are likely to command general approval and are free from controversial difficulties."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Reliefs Fair, bright and sunny; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Southern New England: Generally fair, with some change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly west and northwest.

New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds, becoming westerly.

A dispatch from Tsinan to Rengo,

Official Temperatures

City	Time	Temp.
Albion	12 m.	75
Atlantic City	52	64
Boston	52	48
Buffalo	52	72
Charleston	48	54
Chicago	52	66
Denver	52	48
Detroit	52	52
Eastport	46	52
Galveston	72	68
Hartford	52	64
Helena	58	64
Jacksonville	70	74

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:33 p. m.; Saturday, 5:48 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Award of day certificates, Franklin Union, talk by David A. Ellis, Berkely and Albany Street, 8 p. m.

Talk by Dr. George W. Kirchway, Old South Meeting House, 8.

Annual friendly banquet of the Girl Scouts of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, Blue Triangle, 9:30.

Moonglow sail up the Charles River, Massachusetts League of Girls' Clubs, 7 to 10.

Monthly meeting, house committee, Boston Square and Compass Club, club-house.

Meeting, New England action, I. E. S., Engineers' Club 2 Commonwealth Avenue.

The Scandinavian-American Forum, "American Boys in Scandinavian Homes," talk by Clayton H. Ernest, James M. H. Howard, entertainment, Copely Plaza, 7:30.

Annual meeting, Boston Men's Singing Club, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Annual declaration in French, Concours Optique Pour la Musique, Franklin Square, 7:30.

Annual meeting, Knowles Piano Concert Hall, Music Building, Harvard University, 8.

Annual meeting, Massachusetts Safety Council, talk, organ recital by John Herrmann, Loud, John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue, organ recital, 7:45; meeting, 8:15.

Alumni dinner, Central Evening High School, Copely Plaza, 8:15.

Presentation of comedy, "Take My Advice," by Boston School of Expression and Dramatic Art, Aspinwall Dramatic Club, Revere Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, 8.

Annual play Curry School of Expression, Irving Hall, Pierce Building, Copely Square, 8:15.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Good Hope," 8:15.

Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

Tremont—"Fast Company," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Brookline Bird Club; Public Garden, 8:30; Brookline, the Blue Hills via Green Lodge and Brookline Park, all day trip, take 7:30 train at South Station; Norwood and the Neponset River, 8:30; Brookline, the Blue Hills via Green Lodge and Brookline Park, all day trip, take 7:30 train at South Station; the Brookline Bird Club at Forest Hill, 8:30; Brookline, the Blue Hills via Green Lodge and Brookline Park, all day trip, take 7:30 train at South Station to Chestnut Hill, meet there at 2 p. m. or take 1:25 train at South Station to Chestnut Hill.

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for all occasions—

MAIN FLOOR

PEKING DENIES JAPAN'S RIGHT TO INTERVENE

Chinese Declare That Action Contemplated Contravenes Nine-Power Treaty

PEKING (AP)—The Peking Government has replied to Japan's memorandum of May 18, in which Japan warned the northern authorities that effective steps, if necessary, would be taken for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria.

Peking's reply is that "inasmuch as the Tsinian area is Chinese territory, any violation thereof would violate China's sovereignty, to which the Chinese Government cannot be indifferent."

The Peking Government expresses the hope that, in the light of the Tsinian affair, "will be dissuaded from further acts of violation of international law." It asserts that the action Japan is contemplating contravenes the nine-power treaty signed at Washington.

TOKYO (AP)—Advices from Peking reported heavy fighting along the Peking-Hankow Railway, vital line of communication with the south. The Nationalists attacked the northerners but were repelled by a counter attack after forcing back the right wing of the Mukdenites, troops of the northern alliance.

The main force of General Feng Yu-hsiang of the Nationalist alliance appeared to be planning to advance northward between the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways as they were pressing northward through Hukien.

The newest and most imposing addition is Goliath, a magnificent, not to say overwhelming, specimen of sea elephant. Goliath weighs 8000

Japanese News Agency, said a Japanese air pilot arrived from Tientsin and reported the southerners (Nationalists) had concentrated and were entrenched near Potowch, about 75 miles south of Tientsin, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway. He said the vanguard of the northerners were at Tsangchow, 15 miles to the north, but that there were no signs of immediate hostilities.

TIENTSIN (AP)—Eight hundred Japanese troops of the third division arrived last night. The arrival of 3000 more was expected. This will bring the Japanese forces in Tientsin to 4500, equipped with 12 field guns and nine airplanes.

June means the arrival of the circus in New England. Long strings of crimson or yellow cars rumbling into the railroad sidings in the night, and elephants and zebras and other things out of picture books pour out of them at dawn.

June is almost here. And Boston has granted a license to Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's combined circus to show on the Sullivan Square circus grounds the week of June 11. Last year this circus did not come to Boston. It could not get a license for this ground, and none other was sufficient to hold the tremendous top and all the subordinate tops that make it the great circus it is. But this year the licensing board, aided by a conclusion that, after all, this circus is, besides being a circus, a great educational institution, gave the license; so already the advance prologue of "the greatest show on earth" is in town; their tents are up, and they themselves are around the town telling wonderful stories of new acquisitions of the circus for this year.

The newest and most imposing addition is Goliath, a magnificent, not to say overwhelming, specimen of sea elephant. Goliath weighs 8000

ounds. He was lured into joining the circus by gentlemen who called upon him at his antarctic residence. He has little to do and leads an approximation of "the life of Riley."

Twice a day, with some assistance, he mounts a tremendous flat truck which is hitched to a tractor, and then he is convoyed around the circus parade ground. He eats his lunch on the way and, at intervals he pauses and obligingly roars a greeting to his audience. He is sleek and well fed, and looks odd way, and the grand manner of goliath of the old sea school; of course he is several notches above the ordinary sea lion in the social scale.

Some of the names which are commonly associated with the circus are missing from the programmed list. May Wirth, celebrated bareback rider, has returned to Australia to help her father who owns a great circus there.

"Poodles" Hannaford has succumbed to the blandishments of film producers. But others have come along to take their places; new acts, new artists, new amazements, new fairy tales as background for the parade about the ring; new costumes, new tricks for the clowns. And not much longer to wait to see them all. "The Greatest Show on Earth."

Settlement of the French tariff issue is considered extremely important to the United States, since upon its outcome depends the most-favored-nation treaties with 14 other nations.

The State Department is especially anxious that it be concluded satisfactorily, and has asked the Tariff Commission to examine as soon as possible the cost of production of the 26 French commodities upon which rates may be raised, or lowered, under the flexible tariff provision, according to their cost of production in France.

The commodities upon which an

investigation has been asked include

velvet and tulle, silk fabrics, plushes, lace and ribbons, garments and articles of leather for furniture and sachette threads, silk between cotton velvets and plushes, walnuts and green walnut kernels, preserved mushrooms, prepared feathers, artificial flowers and fruits, kitchen and butcher knives, perfumes, articles of fraise and porcelain, peanut oil, sulphurized paper, onionskin paper, etc., raw tartar.

The text of the invitations reviews

the suggestion made by Sir Austen

Chamberlain that the Dominions "are so favorably inclined toward the treaty for the renunciation of war as to wish to participate therein individually and as original signatories"

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treaty.

The invitations were sent to Can-

ada and the Irish Free State through

the American Ministers in Ottawa and Dublin, and to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India through the British Foreign Office.

No invitation was sent to New-

foundland, which, although a

member of the new Transcontinen-

tal Air Transport, Inc., before a

luncheon of the Civilian Club just

held here.

England, France and Germany

Mr. Jones said, are far ahead of the

United States in air passenger ser-

vices, because of the large national

subsidies which are provided. These

subsidies, he added, pay four-fifths of

the cost of operation of the air lines,

making it possible to carry passen-

gers for much lower fares than

would otherwise be possible. Aerial

passenger service in the United

States, however, will be much less

expensive than is generally imagined

and can be demonstrated as equal

to as safe as railroad travel, he said.

But a Forerunner

Mr. Jones, who is one of the

principal commercial pilots of the

United States and vice-president of

the Curtiss Flying Service, predicted

the "day flying" service projected by

the Transcontinental Air Transport

would be the forerunner of passenger

air systems in which airplanes would

dictate to it foreign policy.

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's reply to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory to the treaty for denunciation of war will be forwarded to Washington next week, it was announced here. It already is known that the reply will be favorable.

Colonel Williams, in his speech to the Liberal Association, showed

warm resentment for the support

which was being given the young

woman, and he was frequently halted

by hostile comments. The majority, however, apparently wanted Miss Lloyd George as their representative and she got 323 votes to the colonel's 14, while Mr. Roberts got 245.

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AUTONOMISTS OF ALSACE ARE SENT TO PRISON

Two Members of the French Chamber of Deputies Are Among the Convicted

BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON
From MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—An Alsatian jury has found Dr. Eugene Ricklin and H. Rosse, who were recently elected by popular vote to the French Chamber of Deputies, and M. Fasshauer and M. Schall guilty of plotting against the safety of France in connection with their Autonomist agitation. Eleven others were acquitted. Those condemned were sentenced to a year's imprisonment and five years' local banishment.

So ends the most important political trial for many years. Unfortunately the verdict does not end the Alsatian unrest. It serves rather to direct attention to the grievances and seems to suggest that a section of the inhabitants who are home rulers are anti-French. By a curious paradox the Autonomists themselves were forced to proclaim their loyalty toward France while the officials announced the existence in Alsace of anti-French feeling.

The whole affair is full of paradox. It is paradoxical that the clericalists who are discontented should be mixed up with the Communists in supporting autonomism. It is paradoxical that certain French papers more severely denounce the blunders of the French administration than the Autonomists themselves and that these journals are Nationalist. It is paradoxical that these proceedings were unwelcome to both sides and that the result is scarcely satisfactory to anybody.

The evidence that the Autonomists did more than ask for autonomy was not particularly strong and leaves many unanswered. If the authorities are not careful, M. Ricklin and the rest will become heroes and martyrs in the eyes of a number of Alsatians.

It is to be trusted, therefore, that these proceedings are only the commencement of governmental action, and that other measures which will bring about appeasement will be taken.

Raymond Poincaré realizes how vital is the Alsatian problem and has already spoken soothing words, repeating his promises in respect to local customs. With right handling, the momentary discontent will vanish, and Alsace, which for nearly half a century was under German domination, will recover its undivided enthusiasm for French rule.

RATIFICATION URGED OF NEPTUNE PACTS

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BELGRADE—A ministerial council, at the request of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Josifav Markovitch, has empowered him to submit to Parliament the so-called Neptune conventions. Although negotiated long ago, the conventions have not yet been ratified.

This step is interpreted as one of the most important for the settlement of open questions with Italy, and it has always been insisted that maritime war was the chief obstacle to good relations. On this question the Opposition is likely to attack the Government, since it is considered that the conventions place Yugoslavia in economic dependence upon Italy.

POLAR EXPLORERS VISIT AMUNDSEN

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO—After the enthusiastic welcome here to Capt. George Wilkins and Lieut. Carl E. Eielson, the arctic fliers, they motored to Capt. Roald Amundsen's home. The cortège was accompanied by naval hydroplanes circling above, dropping flowers.

Captain Amundsen emphasized the fact that in flying across greater, un-

explored territories the explorers had done more than anybody else, being the first positively to ascertain that the polar basin proper was merely a huge ocean. Captain Amundsen then passed to each of the airmen the Norwegian Aero Club's gold medal. Capt. Wilkins and Capt. Eielson were duly moved and expressed their thanks. Later luncheon was served at the American Legion and in the evening the visitors were guests of honor at a banquet.

Art of Diplomacy Found in Candor

With Sincerity and Courage, Says Observer, Best Means to World Friendships

In the closing executive sessions of the 103rd annual conference of Unitarians in Boston Maj. George W. Stephens of Montreal, sometime chairman of the League of Nations Commission governing the Saar Valley, said:

"Truth, sincerity and courage are the most powerful instruments of negotiation and diplomacy's highest art is to speak the truth, sometimes with force it is true, but always with courtesy, religion having many dialects, has yet only one voice, the voice of human pity, of mercy and of patient justice."

Major Stephens expressed the opinion that the recent negotiations between M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France, and Secretary Kellogg of the United States had been "the greatest sermon since the Sermon on the Mount."

"I am convinced," he said, "that the trend of the world is now set, away from isolation and destruction toward an international organization, as the means of solving our international differences. I have been immersed in the whirlpool of European diplomacy and I feel certain a world conscience is being evolved which is gradually recognizing the practical substitutes for war—co-operation, world sympathy, justice and courage."

The combined forces of world power will more and more express themselves in religion, social reform, finance, commerce, labor and diplomacy, and all of these forces are becoming more indissolubly linked for the purpose of abolishing war.

BRITISH MOTORISTS AIM TO ORGANIZE PRIVATE AIR TRAVEL

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A powerful federation of motorists—the Automobile Association—is taking up the question of organizing private air travel throughout Great Britain. Since there has been a marked increase in requests for flying information from members, indicating the growth in the number of private fliers.

One of the first steps being taken is the preparation of a list of emergency landing grounds, and Automobile Association road scouts are being asked to report on the presence of a suitable field in their locality, together with the attitude of owners toward fliers using them.

The question is still in a purely experimental stage, it is hoped ultimately to establish an air travel organization within the framework of the existing association.

STUDENTS STORM ITALIAN CONSULATE

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The French fliers, Costes and Lebrun, travelling around the world, have arrived here. They were cordially welcomed by aviators and the public.

FRENCH FLIERS IN BELGRADE

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

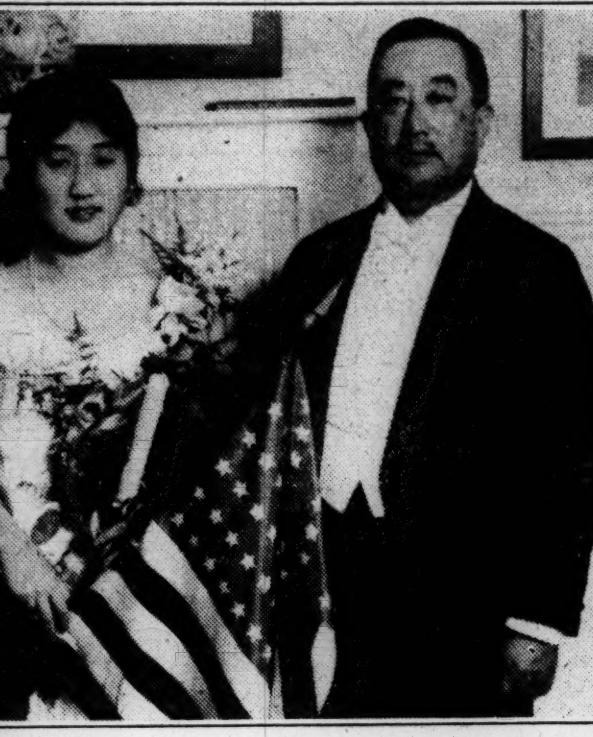
BELGRADE—The French fliers, Costes and Lebrun, travelling around the world, have arrived here. They were cordially welcomed by aviators and the public.

INNSBRUCK, Tyrol, Austria. (AP)—Riotous scenes occurred outside the Italian consulate when a crowd found the Italian flag flying on the thirteenth anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Austria.

College students and others stormed the consulate, tore down the flag, sang patriotic songs, hooted and threatened the consul. They were dispersed by police reinforcements.

Captain Amundsen emphasized the fact that in flying across greater, un-

They Understand Americans



Miss Setsue Matsudaira, Who, With Her Father, Tauno Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Is Seen in the Picture, Will Carry Back With Her to Japan a Deep Understanding of the United States and Its People, as She Has Just Graduated by Sidwell's Friends School in Washington. Miss Matsudaira Is Scheduled to Return to Japan in June.

New Wheel Puts Cushions on Road

Two-Tire Device Said to Ease the Bumps and Prevent Punctures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new type of "resilient" wheel was exhibited here, comprising two sets of rubber tires, one within the other, and was said to be equally adaptable to motor or trolley cars.

A number of automotive and street car representatives inspected a truck equipped with these wheels which has just been driven to New York from Baltimore. The underlying purpose of the device is to take the strain from the outer tire, which is pneumatic in most motor cars, and to place the inflated tire on the inside with a solid rubber tire on the outside.

The inflated tire, encased in a steel frame, is placed next to the hub. It is of fabric, with a covering of rubber, and is inflated to a pressure of 10 pounds, although it is possible to put more air in it. From the steel frame outside this tire the spokes go to the rim, outside of which is a solid rubber tire, which is shaped to resemble an inflated tire, being of several inches' thickness.

The strain is being taken off the outer tire, the inner tire acts as a cushion and absorbs the shocks, giving a smooth riding quality. In this way the possibility of punctures is eliminated and spare tires are not necessary.

R. S. HETCH RESIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS—Rudolph S. Hetch, president of the Hibernia

Explorers Are Safe After Year in Tibet

Roerich Expedition Held Captive Five Months, Escape to India

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK (AP)—After being held captive for five months in the bitter cold of a high plateau in Tibet, an American expedition, headed by Prof. Nicholas Roerich, has won its way to civilization in the Himalayan region of India.

A cable from Professor Roerich to the Roerich Museum announced the safety of the party of nine white persons, including Mrs. Roerich and their son George. It was the first word received from the party in more than a year.

The expedition first started out on its wanderings over Central Asia in 1924. From time to time laconic messages were received telling of the progress of the expedition, but the last word had been received since April, 1927.

The expedition was forcibly stopped two days north of Nagchu, by Tibetan authorities, the message said, and detained for five months at an altitude of 15,000 feet, "living in summer tents amidst severe cold about minus 40 degrees centigrade." The Fahrenheit scale is almost exactly the same at that point below zero.)

Finally they escaped to the south, reaching safety in India.

R. S. HETCH RESIGNS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS—Rudolph S. Hetch, president of the Hibernia

MOTHS

SENTRY ANTI-MOTH

Container hangs in closet
Furs, Woods, all clothing
Protects from Moths
No soiling. No clinging
Color. Satisfaction
Guaranteed. \$2.95
Sentry Sales
COMPANY, 44 Broadfield Street, Boston, Mass.

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The VANCOUVER DAILY PROVINCE

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

"The Province aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home devoted to Public Service."

For Reading or Office Work

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Invincible Vacuum Cleaner Mfg. Co.

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Tell us your cleaning problems. We can help you and save you time and money.

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Write for our Catalog "M" and the name of your nearest dealer who carries this distinctive rustic furniture in his stock.

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PAID

Protecto Shield, Inc., 17 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

Bank & Trust Company, chairman of the board of directors of the New Orleans Public Service, and otherwise connected with financial and commercial institutions in this city, has resigned as president of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans. He has held the position for seven years and gives as his reason for resigning the press of his private business affairs.

Work of Edison Is Likened to That of Artist

Gold Medal Honors Achievements in Natural Sciences—Has 1328 Patents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The gold medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences, awarded to Thomas A. Edison, was formally presented at a dinner attended by representatives of 41 governments and of universities and learned societies throughout the United States.

In the medal was received by him his son, Charles, president of the Edison Industries. The award was made in recognition of Mr. Edison's services in the field of natural science. The medal has been previously given for achievements in art and letters, but Mr. Edison is the first to receive it for work in any natural science research field.

Charles Edison read a letter from his father, accepting the medal, in which the inventor said: "When I recall the name of the illustrious founder of your society (Herbert Spencer) and the aims and objects of its existence, it seems to me a matter of justifiable pride that the officers and membership should do me the signal honor of presenting me with its gold medal and award for what it has been pleased to term 'scientific achievement.'

"It is a source of much gratification to me to know that this presentation has received the approval of so many of my friends."

The value of the enterprises which own their origin or development in some part to Mr. Edison "closely approximates the value of all the gold dug from the earth since America was discovered," Arthur Williams, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, declared.

"The annual contribution of these enterprises to national life represents approximately one and one-half times all the money now in circulation and, through employment, the genius of Edison provides or influences the support of practically one out of every 10 of our population," Mr. Williams added.

"Mr. Edison's first patent was granted on July 1, 1868, for a device similar to it may seem today, a vote recording machine. Since that time fewer than 1328 separate patents have been granted to Mr. Edison."

"I think that a great inventor must

Can Keep Up Pay, Says Mr. Schwab

Add to Revenue by Eliminating Waste, He Advises Steel Institute

NEW YORK (AP)—Elimination of cross hauling or unnecessary transportation would effect desired economies for the steel industry and obviate the necessity of cutting wages or increasing prices, Charles M. Schwab, president, told the American Iron and Steel Institute at its semiannual meeting.

In the steel industry the medal was received by him his son, Charles, president of the Edison Industries. The award was made in recognition of Mr. Edison's services in the field of natural science. The medal has been previously given for achievements in art and letters, but Mr. Edison is the first to receive it for work in any natural science research field.

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"Mr. Edison's first patent was granted on July 1, 1868, for a device similar to it may seem today, a vote recording machine. Since that time fewer than 1328 separate patents have been granted to Mr. Edison."

"I think that a great inventor must

have imagination somewhat like that with which an artist works," declared Dr. Elihu Thomson, director of the Thomson Laboratories of the General Electric Company, in a tribute to Edison, read at the dinner.

The medal presented to Mr. Edison was designed by Walter Russell, president of the Society of Arts and Sciences, who also designed the souvenirs bearing a bust of Mr. Edison, which were given to the 500 guests at the dinner.

Emphasis Laid on Power of Press

Lord Birkenhead and T. P. O'Connor Speakers at Gathering of Journalists

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—General prosperity, increased travel and the so-called tourist problem are all factors which have contributed to make the hotel industry the ninth ranking business in the United States, according to a report appearing in the 1928 edition of the Hotel Red Book, the result of a survey conducted by the American Hotel Association.

Figures quoted from the report show that in May, 1928, there were 23,950 hotels in the United States, containing 1,521,000 rooms. The property valuation is given as \$5,024,000,000. There are 576,000 persons employed. Annual sales amount to \$1,315,000,000.

In Canada, with 1,000 hotels and 26,000 employees, annual sales are given as \$49,000,000.

While there have been no figures in previous years showing the importance of the hotel in American industries, the fact is generally acknowledged that the past few years have marked a period of greatest prosperity in the hotel business, the report says. This expansion and success of the hotel business since prohibition is reflected by many as the best evidence that the hotel cannot only exist without the bar-room but prosper.

The placing of the hotel industry ninth in importance in the United States was accomplished by a series of questionnaires sent out by the hotel association to members. At the same time the association and

Hoover Gains Support of 134 House Members

Representatives, Including 24 From Pennsylvania, Pledge Backing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover's candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination has the solid support of 134 Republican members of the House, including 24 of the congressional delegation from Pennsylvania, whose 79 unstructured delegates to Kansas City are expected to play a powerful hand in selecting a nominees at the June 12 convention.

The entire group of 134 representatives gathered at the Willard Hotel at a pre-convention meeting and pledged their whole-hearted support to the Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hoover attended and spoke briefly, thanking the banqueting group for their offers to assist in his drive for the nomination. Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of Interior, also made a speech, as did 12 of the representatives.

Pennsylvanians Attend

Hoover managers attach great significance to the attendance of 19 members of the Pennsylvania House group. Other engagements prevented five others from being present.

The Secretary's backers pointed out that this was the first attendance of the Keystone State members at the regular monthly meetings of the Hoover supporters in that body, and reasoned that Andrew W. Mellon's recent declaration that the Secretary of Commerce approached nearly the Republican ideal for the presidency had something to do with it.

Supporters of the leading Republican candidate have made much over the Mellon statement, and as a result have been looking for support from a great block of the 79 Pennsylvania delegates at Kansas City. Anti-Hooverites, on the other hand, have pointed to Mr. Mellon's preference for Mr. Coolidge and claim Mr. Hoover will not benefit by the Treasury head's declaration.

Representative Milton W. Shreve of Erie, spoke for the Pennsylvania group, predicting Mr. Hoover's nomination and election.

Talk Over Plans

Following Mr. Hoover's brief address at the dinner, which was presided over by James W. Good, chairman of the Hoover-for-Presidential committee, the representatives talked over their plans for representing the Keystone State. Many of them will be delegates there.

Other speakers were Representatives John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, the majority floor leader of the House; Theodore E. Burton of Ohio; John M. Robison of Kentucky; Mrs. Florence P. Kahn of California; Daniel A. Reed of New York; Mrs. Edith N. Rogers of Massachusetts; Walter H. Newton of Minnesota; Albert Johnson of Washington; Franklin W. Fort of New Jersey; Louis C. Cramton of Michigan, and Leonidas C. Dyer of Missouri.

Texas' 40 Delegates to Vote for Jesse Jones

HUNTSVILLE, Tex. (AP)—The Texas delegates to the Democratic National convention will present Jesse H. Jones of Houston, the Democratic presidential nomination, and make a determined fight for W. L. Dean chairman of the State Democratic Convention said in a statement here today. He asserted such action will be in obedience to the will of the convention as expressed in the platform and resolutions adopted.

The Texas delegation has 40 votes. Although no comment was forthcoming from Mr. Jones, a statement by Gov. Dan Moody said the nomination "was not placed in nomination." Governor Moody is chairman of the Texas delegation to Houston and led the "harmony" faction which was in control at the state convention.

The Governor's comment was made following a conference with Mr. Jones at Houston. The youthful executive declined to expand his statement, other than to say that the action of the state convention was "a nice and very deserved compliment."

Prior to the conference Mr. Moody said Texas would support Mr. Jones, but that it had not been determined what state would be named for the nomination. The Governor added: If Mr. Jones so desired, he would be glad to make the nominating speech.

Mr. Jones is known in the southwest as a financier, lumberman, builder and publisher with extensive holdings in eastern cities. He heads several banking and finance companies. During the World War he was director-general of military relief of the American Red Cross and was a member of the Red Cross war council.

Senators Find \$558,262

Spent by Candidates So Far

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The Hoover-for-President organizations throughout the country have so far reported larger campaign outlays than for any other candidate of either party, according to the Senate Investigating Committee.

The committee's figures list expenditures totaling \$312,744 in Mr. Hoover's behalf in numerous states, with others still to be recorded.

Democratic candidate, have testified to spending \$106,382 in various states.

with many other witnesses still to be heard.

The total presidential primary expenditures so far uncovered by the committee amount to \$558,262; \$417,594 for Republican candidates and \$140,668 for Democrats.

The committee announced its intention of going to New York, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia to make first-hand inquiries into the financial phases of both Republican and Democratic campaigns in these states.

Trans-sea Radio Waves Assigned by Commission

(Continued from Page 1)

United States had 188 high frequency fixed bands, 34 mobile fixed bands and 125 exclusive channels, out of a world total of 648 fixed bands, 216 mobile fixed bands and 295 exclusive channels. Of the United States fixed bands 81 were government owned and the rest commercial.

"The increase in foreign stations recorded since March 20," Captain E. C. Tamm, stated at this time, "is at least 50 per cent, as compared with 2 per cent in the United States."

In its allocation, the committee adopted the following policy:

"That competitive service be established where there are competing applications, or an application or applications to compete with already established service and that in the grant of competing licenses, fairness of competition be established, except that as to an isolated country, which in the judgment of the commission, will not afford sufficient basis for competing licenses, only one grant of license shall be made, preferably the first application in priority."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission in a complaint issued May 25 charged the Radio Corporation of America with violations of the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act by employing unlawful restraint of trade and monopolies.

The complaint charges the corporation had sold vacuum tubes to approximately 25 manufacturers of radio sets upon an agreement that they buy their tubes from no other concern.

It was asserted that the patents for the vacuum tubes have expired and are open to the public, the commission charged the corporation with violation of the Clayton Act, prohibiting acts that substantially lessen competition and tend to create a monopoly.

The commission also charged violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Act in which unfair methods of competition are declared unlawful.

"Notice was given the corporation that it would be granted a hearing here July 23.

BOSTON CHAMBER BACKS UNION DEPOT

Announcement that the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have endorsed their movement for a new Back Bay Union Station was made at a meeting of the joint committee of associated Back Bay business organizations.

Horace Guild, secretary of the committee in charge of the campaign also announced that more than 25,000 names had been obtained on petitions directed to the Boston & Albany and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts. The chamber resolution, expressed to the railroads, hope "that they may find it practicable to provide a Union way-station in the place of the three existing way-stations in the Back Bay district."

Mrs. Coolidge Enjoys Rôle of Rumble Seat Rider

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge cast herself in a new rôle here—that of a rumble-seat rider—and enjoyed it. Accompanied by Mrs. R. B. Hills, her Massachusetts Street neighbor, she climbed into the rumble seat of Miss Florence Trumbull's roadster and, with John Coolidge at the wheel, took a ride through the countryside. John and Miss Trumbull had driven from Amherst to visit Mrs. Coolidge, who is remaining here to be near her mother, Mrs. Lemira Goodhue.

DIRECTS SCHOOL SYMPHONY

Now that 200 selected high school musicians of Boston, assembled for a juvenile Boston orchestra, which will give a concert at Mechanics' Building tomorrow night, were led in a rehearsal by Alfredo Casella, director of the Boston Symphony Hall Pops concerts, and received commendation from him for their playing.

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PRISCILLA ALUMINUM (Satisfaction Guaranteed) ELITE ENAMELWARE (In Exclusive Colors)

PYREX—CUTLERY—PANTRY SETS AND BREAD BOXES

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Church Demands Dry Candidates for All Offices

Party Affiliations Should Be Disregarded on Question, Methodist Group Holds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Opposition to wet candidates, whether for the Presidency of the United States or for minor offices, is expressed in the report of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which has just been issued. The conference also went on record urging the United States to align itself with movements that will end war and bring about international peace.

The report calls upon all members of the church to demand the enforcement of the Volstead Act and other laws affecting the Eighteenth Amendment.

Continuing, the report says, in part:

"We do hereby declare that we are unequivocally opposed to the nomination or election of any candidate for legislative, judicial or administrative office, either state or nation, who favors the repealing, modifying or nullifying of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States or who opposes its strict enforcement."

"The indorsement of Mrs. Batchelder, which was almost unanimous, was considered significant to prohibitionists in the fact that she is a pronounced dry, while her prospective opponent, Mrs. Pauline R. Thayer, is understood to be willing to accept a modification program."

"Party affiliation should count for nothing over against a vote for a man who is known to stand for lawlessness and unrighteousness. The Christian citizens of America should pray much. They should watch as they pray. And they should vote as they watch and as they pray."

Smith Supporters Call Prohibition a Sham

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—A tentative platform for aiding in the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith as Democratic candidate for President, advocating the repeal of the so-called blue laws and containing a wet plank, has been drawn up by the resolutions committee of the New Jersey State Democratic Convention and will be submitted to the convention when it meets here next week. The platform also favors abolition of the direct primary and pledges support of a law for compulsory automobile insurance similar to the Massachusetts law.

The platform also commends to the voters the candidacy of U. S. Senator Edward E. Edwards for re-election and the candidacy of William L. Dill, motor vehicle commissioner, for Governor. Prohibition is referred to as "a legal and moral sham working injury to the country and accompanied by crime, corruption and hypocrisy."

Republicans to Find Gayly Dressed Host

KANSAS CITY Getting Out Its Brightest Apparel to Welcome Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City will be gayly dressed for the Republican National Convention, in the direction of a resolution, expressed to the railroads, the hope "that they may find it practicable to provide a Union way-station in the place of the three existing way-stations in the Back Bay district."

WORCESTER MASS. SUMMER STYLES

BETTER HATS at LOWER PRICES

Grace & Merit

4 FRONT STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

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KANSAS EXPECTS ANOTHER RECORD CROP OF WHEAT

State Sees No Danger of Labor Shortage Owing to Use of Combines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—Indications that Kansas will have another bumper wheat crop this year have failed to cause a ripple in the State's farm labor supply situation. The continuing increase of combines apparently has solved the problem.

This is the reassuring comment of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. He says there will probably be 15,000 or more combines hummimg and thumping in the great fields of this State at harvest time in a few weeks.

"There have been no labor difficulties in Kansas since the combine-harvester commenced to be used," the secretary states. "The demand for outside labor is very limited. In 1914 between 50,000 and 60,000 outside workers were needed to harvest the record crop, but the demand for foreign labor in the last few years has been almost negligible."

Kansas' success in wheat production dates back to a band of Mennonites who came to America from Russia in the '70s. Their children were taught to pick out the best seed from the bins, making certain that each was of the right color and of proper flint-like hardness. The first party of Mennonites to come to Kan-

sas brought 30 bushels of seed wheat from the Crimea which, in another 20 years, had crowded out the older soft wheat.

About 10,624,000 acres will be harvested this summer in Kansas, on the basis of the May 1 estimate. While the total wheat crop in Kansas was estimated on that date by the Board of Agriculture at 142,283,000 bushels, more favorable weather has considerably enhanced the harvest outlook recently. In fact, some expert observers believe the 1928 crop may even vie with the 1924 record yield of 180,000,000 bushels. The next official state forecast will be made on July 1, Mr. Mohler stated.

Oil Firm Operates Plane Service Truck

Runs of 100 Miles Have Been Made by Oklahoma Tank and Repair Car

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—Just as the garages maintain repair services to automobiles on the road, so does a petroleum company here furnish service to airplanes that are forced down for lack of gas, oil or minor repairs.

The company has built a standard measuring pump on the end of a special gasoline tank and can deliver gasoline or oil direct to the plane. Such a process eliminates a second handling of the gasoline and furnishes faster service.

In Oklahoma, where flying fields are few and sometimes far between, this service is far reaching. No extra charge is assessed, since the company has an aviation department and is rendering all encouragement possible to aviators.

Runs of 100 miles have been made by the delivery tanker to take fuel to a plane forced down.

Blacksmiths Found at Last! Ford, of All Men, Uses Them

"King of Mass Production" Also Believes in Individualism as His Electric Welders Form Important Cogs in New Nearly-All Steel Car Output

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—What would seem more incongruous than for Henry Ford, apostle of the repetitive system which is today considered the ultimate in efficient mass production, to train and employ blacksmiths? Yet, characteristic of the man, he has the ability to see the value of fabricating important units of his new Model A car. They are the "key men" in a new and revolutionary method of manufacturing automobile parts. Not, of course, sinewy blacksmiths, bending the day long over flaming forge and clanking anvil. No spreading chestnuts shade at the plants at Fordson and Highland Park.

But the smiths are there, in the rear axle housing, that tapered tube in which the rear axle and differential gears revolve. Each half is now by far the largest handling year the Canadian Wheat Pool had experienced and it was anticipated that the pool would handle more than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from the present year's crop, was a statement made by George McIvor, general sales manager of the pool, during a recent visit to this city. Apart from

the 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, there would be many million bushels of coarse grain handled by the pool also.

The 1928 building program includes a large number of country elevators under construction in the three prairie provinces, bringing the total number of wheat pool elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to a thousand. A 2,400,000 bushel terminal is being built by the pool in Vancouver, and at Port Arthur they are building the most rapid-handling terminal elevator in the world.

Before definite steps were taken to arrange systematically the mail boxes of 25 families in the Highland Forest Park subdivision in this city, boxes of different shapes were mounted on individual posts at points chosen by the owner. There was no regularity of size, height, or location of the boxes and as a consequence the mail carrier was greatly delayed in his work.

A roughly constructed rack on which all the owners could attach their boxes, helped conditions slightly, but did not add to the tidiness of the location, so A. L. Lucas, the mail carrier, appealed to Gundel and Spahr, the realtors operating the development, who immediately responded by building a permanent rack with uniform boxes and protected by a rail from passing traffic.

Street addresses are painted on individual boxes, the names on separate plates which can be changed without disturbing the box. All outgoing mail is deposited in a special box, saving the carrier considerable time in collections.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL EXPECTATIONS GOOD

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. H. F. Lutz, associate professor of Egyptology and Assyriology at the University of California, has announced the first archaeological excavating program undertaken by the institution.

The work will be performed in Iraq during 1929-30, he said, but the exact location has not been selected. Dr. Lutz has been appointed professor at the American School of Archaeology in Bagdad for 1928-29.

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
EITHER
A "BITE" OR A FULL MEAL

Waldorf Restaurant

226 Huntington Avenue

ALWAYS A LARGE VARIETY ON
THE MENU TO SELECT FROM

42 RESTAURANTS IN AND AROUND BOSTON

Cars Washed Promptly, Day or Night Day Parking (5 A. M. to Midnight) 50¢
Help Solve Boston's Parking Problem by Parking Your Car in One of

Huntley's Garages

DOWNTOWN—57 Sudbury St. and 66 Chardon St.

BACK BAY—25 Irvington St. (Near Mechanics Building)

Cars taken for Winter Storage—\$5, \$6, \$7 per month.

Telephone Haymarket 2639—Connecting All Garages.

Filene's
BOSTON

Have your fur coat cleansed by Filene's method—sure! safe!

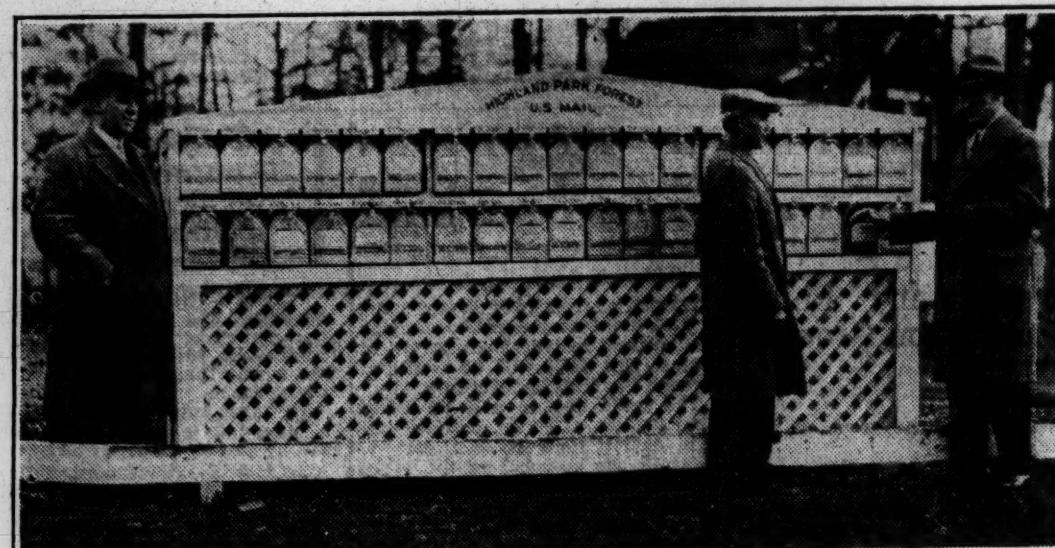
- 1—Our furs are "drum cleansed," which means they are not immersed.
- 2—It is a satisfactory method, a gentle way of removing dirt, dust, grease, grime.
- 3—It is a costly method to us, but we believe in it, because it does not remove the natural oils from the pelt.
- 4—Unless the fur pelt is dry when it comes to us, it goes back to you soft, pliable, uninjured.
- 5—No furs are too precious to be cleansed by this method.

Have your cleansing done right away

Now is the acceptable time. We charge \$5 for thoroughly, safely cleansing fur coats up to \$500 valuation. Cost for higher valuation on application. Let us cleanse your fur coat when you send it to storage. Don't permit it to hold the winter's soil throughout summer cold storage.

Fur Shop—fifth floor

Solves a Problem of Rural Mail Routes



Realtors Developing Section of Fort Wayne, Ind., Follow Out Mail Carrier's Recommendation for Uniform Boxes Placed on a Permanent Rack and Obtain an Artistic and Convenient Arrangement. In the Picture, Left to Right, Are: E. D. Spahr, One of the Realtors; A. L. Lucas, the Mail Carrier, and Harry Baals, Postmaster.

Rural Mail Boxes Tidily Arranged

Special Box Also Provided for Outgoing Mail to Save Carrier's Time

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Co-operation between a rural mail carrier and a firm of realtors has resulted in an improvement in placing mail boxes here which indicates a remedy for the untidy arrangement of such receptacles found along many rural mail routes.

Before definite steps were taken to arrange systematically the mail boxes of 25 families in the Highland Forest Park subdivision in this city, boxes of different shapes were mounted on individual posts at points chosen by the owner. There was no regularity of size, height, or location of the boxes and as a consequence the mail carrier was greatly delayed in his work.

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Axe Housing an Example

A good example of the new design is the rear axle housing, that tapered tube in which the rear axle and differential gears revolve. Each half is now by far the largest handling year the Canadian Wheat Pool had experienced and it was anticipated that the pool would handle more than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from the present year's crop, was a statement made by George McIvor, general sales manager of the pool, during a recent visit to this city. Apart from

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Admitted to Practice in Federal Court in Arkansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Although she is just a freshman in the University of Arkansas, Elzora Gambrel of Ozark, Ark., has passed the bar examination of this State, has practiced in the Chancery Court of Franklin County, and has the distinction of being the first woman to be admitted to the Federal Court in Arkansas.

After finishing high school, Miss Gambrel worked for G. C. Carter, prosecuting attorney of Franklin County. "I studied about three hours a day," she said. "I would learn one book on law, and then Mr. Carter would give me a test on it. That way I was prepared for the state examination."

The clerk in Fort Smith said that no woman had ever been admitted to practice in the Federal Court, and hesitated to give her the examination. But she finally persuaded him, and was admitted.

Excavation in Iraq Next

BY STATE CORRESPONDENT

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. H. F. Lutz, associate professor of Egyptology and Assyriology at the University of California, has announced the first archaeological excavating program undertaken by the institution.

The work will be performed in Iraq during 1929-30, he said, but the exact location has not been selected. Dr. Lutz has been appointed professor at the American School of Archaeology in Bagdad for 1928-29.

Growers, Fresno, Calif., and Central Co-operative Association, St. Paul, Minn.

The British Empire Marketing Board will be represented by Sir Thomas Allen, and a cable has just been received from Henry J. May, secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, that he will be present.

The Australian wheat pools will be represented also by C. Judd of the Victoria pool, and J. Hawkins of the South Australian Farmers' Co-operative Union.

The United States Department of Agriculture will also send several delegates. The Australian Government also will have special representatives, as will the International Institute of Agriculture.

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CLEAN STREAMS SOUGHT IN MOVE BY CONNECTICUT

Wesleyan to Help State Find Way to Rid Waters of Industrial Wastes.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIDDLEBURY, Conn.—Cleaner streams for Connecticut is the objective of a movement in which the State Water Commission and the department of chemistry of Wesleyan University have joined forces.

Since a number of manufacturing plants in Connecticut are located on the banks of streams, the water for manufacturing processes as well as for power generation is taken from these streams, and in many cases is used over and over again as it passes down the valley.

As the streams receive the industrial waste of successive factories it becomes highly desirable for each factory to be able to purify its effluent without undue expense, so that each user of water will have a reasonably pure source of supply.

Removal of Unused Dyes

The Water Commission, whose engineers have been active during the last few years in improving the industrial and domestic water supply of the State, has asked the department of chemistry of Wesleyan University to undertake a chemical investigation of the means of removal of unused dyes, one of the most objectionable trade wastes, from the streams of the State.

The problem is not new, nor is it likely to be easily solved; the great complexity of waste dyes bleaches, sizes and other materials makes any general solution difficult, and the necessity of obtaining a cheap process further complicates the problem, but the department hopes to be able to find means of improving conditions in certain streams.

Surveys Now Under Way

The work delegated to Wesleyan will be carried on under the direction

of Professors Hoover, Hill and Cavelti, by Homer E. McNutt of the class of 1928 of Saugus, Mass., who has been designated as water commission fellow.

Mr. McNutt has begun work on the problem, conducting surveys of conditions in typical plants, has collected samples of typical wastes, and has made some progress toward the solution of the problem on a laboratory scale. After the close of the present college year, it is planned to carry on the work intensively throughout the summer and during the next college year.

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Florida Proves Productivity of Its Peculiar Soil

(Continued from Page 1)

of seed beds and over the level surface of the farmstead these ditches all lead to a central pumping station consisting of two pumps, each with a capacity for moving 4000 gallons of water a minute.

In an hour a flood of 480,000 gallons of water may be loosed upon the land as guard against frost; the same volume may be removed in time of flood. To combat drought one of the pumps may be used only a few hours a day to keep the irrigation ditches full.

With water control, farming in Florida will cease to be an activity of the winter months and will become a year-round business. The present practice of permitting valuable acreage to go to waste during the long summer will give way to growing forage crops and cover crops during the hot months. The peanut will come into its own and velvet beans and cow peas will flourish to make feed for the State's cows.

The story of the entry of the Florida Power & Light Company into the field of agriculture is one of the romances of big business. Four years ago, when the company came into the State a plan was worked out for three generating plants. One of these was erected on mock land just west of Fort Lauderdale. It became necessary for the company's

officers as well as its engineers to acquaint themselves on intimate terms with the great peat beds of the southern Everglades. They could not study this muck without an instant realization of its value for cropping.

Result of One Man's Vision

Mr. Gill, active head of the enterprise, visioned fields of growing crops extending for miles with lines carrying electrical energy to turn the wheels of farm endeavor radiating out over the whole territory. The model farm is the result.

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EDUCATIONAL

What the Oregon Debaters Saw on Their Trip Around the Earth

The University of Oregon team which debated its way around the globe between October and April, last, has furnished THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR with a series of brief sketches which tell of the distinct differences between the teams of the various nations visited. The concluding article will discuss the trend of debating practices. Contests were held in nine countries—Hawaii, Japan, Philippines, China, India, Egypt, England, Scotland, and Ireland. The debaters also contain observations and impressions as made by these college undergraduates. The first is on Hawaii. Others will follow on successive Fridays.

By THE OREGON WORLD TOURING DEBATE TEAM

REPRESENTATIVES of the University of Hawaii in the two contests held with us at the first stop on the tour were Oriental, Two Chinese and one Japanese composed the trio on the first engagement, and one Chinese, a Japanese and a cross between a Japanese and a Hawaiian composed the second team sent against us. Having lived under American influences in an American territory all their lives, these debaters were very similar to American speakers in organization of material and technical of delivery. Due allowances must be made, of course, for differences due to racial descent.

As representatives of the University of Oregon we found ourselves basking in the tropical October sunlight of Honolulu, where we met the University of Hawaii as our first opponents on a nonstop-talk flight of 30,000 miles around the world less than ten days after we had been making final preparations on the campus at Eugene. Imagine our ecstasy upon realizing that we were not only free from the routine of college life for an entire year but were already eating luscious Hawaiian pineapples and riding surfboards (or trying to) at Waikiki beach which had made the island territory famous as a national playground.

Hawaii is a "melting pot" of the races. Recovering from the initial excitement, we were able to perceive the truth of this formerly academic statement. On the streets of Honolulu as well as in the rural planta-



The University of Hawaii Team Which Met the Oregon Debaters. Left to Right—Leon Feng, Mitsu Kido and Ah Ho Chun.

become so familiar in the Philippines, China and India. During our two weeks stay we participated in two dramatic debates on the question of Philipine independence and Chinese extraterritoriality. Oriental students composed the Hawaiian University teams in these encounters. Stiff collared Tuxedos contrasted to impress upon us the meaning of



University of Hawaii. Here in Tropical Honolulu the Oregon Debaters Began Their World Tour.

Seasonal Poems and Stories to Read With the Children

On May 4 a list of spring stories and poems for children between the ages of 5 to 8 was published. The following stories and poems have been used by teachers and mothers, for children of from about 8 to 12.

STORIES AND POEMS
How Summer Came to the Earth
Book of Nature Myths (Holbrook).
Myths of the Red Children—The People Who Let Out Summer (Wilson).

Old Man, Earth and Summer in a Bag (Crow Myth).
The Wonder Garden (Olcott).

How Glooscap Found the Summer
Partridge, Glooscap, the Great Chief (Partridge).
Myths of the Red Children.

The Bag of Winds
First Book of Stories for the Story Teller (Coe).
The Odyssey for Boys and Girls, Chap. 11 (Church).

Wuchowson, the Wind Blower (the Wind Bird).
Nature Myths (Farmer).
Red Indian Fairy Book (Olcott).

Origin of the Winds
Treasury of Eskimo Tales (Bayless).

How They Came to Have Kite Day in China
Educating by Story Telling (Cather).

The Story of Pheton
The Golden Age of Myth and Legend (Bulfinch).

Baldur, the Beautiful
In the Days of Giants (Brown).
Norse Stories (Mabie).

The Pot of Gold
The Second Book of Stories (Coe).
Dream Children (Scudder).

Pan and His Piper and Other Tales for the Children (Cather).
Old Greek Folk Stories (Peabody).

Old Pipes and the Dryad (Stockton).
Fanciful Tales (Stockton).

The Bee Man of Orn (Stockton).
The Man Who Was a Hundred Years Young
Jewish Fairy Tales and Fables (Aunt Naomi).

The Orchard (Buried Treasure)
Stories to Tell to Children, Bryant. Riverside Fourth Reader.

The Spring Beauty (Peabody and Seegmaw).
Good Stories for Great Holidays (Olcott).

Hawathwa, xxi, lines 1-12 (Longfellow).

Woodman, Spare That Tree (Morris).
Poems Every Child Should Know (Burt).

Under the Greenwood Tree (Shakespeare).
The Boy's Book of Verse (Fish).
Golden Numbers (Wiggin and Smith).

A Prayer (Markham).
Rainbow Gold (Treadale).

What Do We Plant When We Plant the Tree? (Abey).
Days and Deeds (Stevenson).

The Planting of the Apple Tree (Bryant).
Golden Numbers (Wiggin and Smith).

An Orchard in the Spring (Martin).
With Reader (Free and Treadwell).
Golden Numbers.

The Pine Lady (LeGallienne).
A Child's Own Book of Verse, bk. 3 (Skinner & Wickes).

The Ivy Green (Dickens).

The Springtime (Field).
External Story Book (Skinner).
A Little Book of Profitable Tales (Field).

The Selfish Giant (Wilde).
For the Story Teller (Bailey).
The Happy Prince and Other Fairy Tales (Wilde).

F. P. T.

Increased Study of Farming in All Parts of British Empire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Kingston, Jam.

TEACHERS in Great Britain and in the various possessions of the British Commonwealth, scattered in many instances by thousands of miles, are meeting problems today which are inherently similar, according to the Duchess of Atholl, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for the British Board of Education, who has made an inspection of schools on the island of Jamaica during a visit to the British West Indies.

"The teachers are realizing that education is a vital factor which can give a life and a education to the Empire and are aiming to reconcile any conflicting differences," states the Duchess of Atholl.

Instruction throughout the English possessions are trying to harmonize purely academic education with broad vocational training so that each child will have a chance to find the occupation which is best suited to him. The aim is to give him a real stimulus and purpose in work so that he may become a valued and active citizen who desires to serve his community and his country to the best of his ability.

"If these aims are fulfilled educators will be adding to the sum of human happiness and human efficiency and they will be directly responsible and instrumental forces toward the service of the Empire for its many and varying needs. With such high goals there need be no fear of a too narrow vocationalism on one hand nor a purposeless study of the classics on the other."

It has taken centuries to get away from certain limitations and to realize that the education of all the people of the country is much bigger than the training of boys for one or two vocations, stated the Duchess.

In mentioning another development of open air schools, the Duchess of Atholl commented favorably on the fact that many classes in Jamaican schools are conducted out of doors. In visiting the various schools of the island she had been pleased to find the children out in the gardens near the school where, in the glorious fresh air and sunshine, they studied and recited their lessons.

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For Little Piano Players

To make piano playing easy and entertaining for the young, in these days, is a very important factor in modern education. A book, "What to Do First at the Piano," prepared by Helen L. Crumm and recently published by Oliver Ditson Company of Boston for 75 cents, emphasizes these points. It contains charming little verses, charming pictures and various devices to catch the eye and the ear of the very small child. It should interest him in the first steps of playing and lead him to a desire for further study.

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THE HOME FORUM

Poetry the Awakener

WHEN William Butler Yeats wrote of the twilight hour—"the moment that holds all moments"—as being the key to "that high companionship of dreaming" he gave expression to a thought which has more than one application. Twilight is the hour of revealing for many poets, yet when I read the poem written by Yeats, I found myself thinking, not of the twilight, but of poetry. Had the poet been writing a disquisition on poetry he could not have expressed its vital value for me. It served me as a reminder that not all the best descriptions of poetry are to be found in books specifically devoted to that end. Especially is this true of some modern attempts at an explanation of poetry. To read some of these books, accepting their conclusions regarding the virtue of poetry, would be to cancel the well-known definition of Wordsworth that "poetry is emotion remembered in tranquility." Which would be a disaster.

Since the days of Wordsworth we have had the "newest poetry" as well as the "new poetry." Imagism has done its best—and its worst. Occasionally it seemed as if in the hands of some, poetry had become a branch of mathematics. It became a sort of verbal algebra, whereby one played a novel game of permutations and combinations with words. Far be it from me to discount this experimentation as such. Yet it needs to be said that such an exercise, with itself, will not poetry. Poetry is more than a jingle of sweet sounds.

On the other hand, poets so far removed from the "newest poetry" as Alfred Noyes and Dale Young Rice agree in emphasizing what Swinburne called "the indefinable resonance in the very order and arrangement of words." Yet for our day and generation none has more steadfastly pointed out than Noyes that poetry is more than sound. There must be meaning in the melody. Dale Young Rice becomes full of meaning when he refers to this master when he says that "poetry is the expression of our experience in emotional word-rhythms more lyrically measured or organized than those of prose, and having some permanency of appeal not possessed by mere verse." For the thought I have, in mind the positive value in this definition lies in the phrase "permanency of appeal."

When it comes to the evaluation of poetry there are two main approaches. One can evaluate poetry by analysis or in appreciation. One uses definition or the other, description. Dale Young Rice mentions those who, instead of seeking to make their definition of poetry a "delimitation, make it a panegyric." If this be weakness then I am weak. When a poet begins to delve into the technique of his craft I am content to think of him as "darkly wise." I look with wonder upon him. As I do upon the master musician. But when it comes to appreciating the genuineness of his poetry I am at home. When I attempt, this fall,

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LORD SOMERS IN SECOND TERM AS GRAND MASTER

Governor of Victoria Installed at United Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE.—The outstanding feature of Masonic progress during the past year in this state was alluded to by the Governor, Lord Somers, at the installation ceremony last week of his second year as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Victoria. This was the purchase of 25 acres of land at Brighton for the purpose of establishing in the near future a great Masonic institution, with a threefold object.

On the site an intermediate institution for the benefit of Masonic brethren and their dependents will be erected. A home for those who are not able to take up their daily task will be the second aim, and a hotel for those who are not able to enter into or continue in residence in the Freemasons' homes, but can look forward to enjoying peaceful surroundings, will complete the project, estimated to cost £50,000.

Fine Site Selected

Some time must elapse before the whole scheme can be fully developed, for much careful thought with expert professional advice must be given before a commencement on the buildings can be made, but unanimous approval has been expressed by brethren in all parts of the territory that such a fine block of land has been secured in a good district within reasonable distance of Melbourne, Brighton is a seaside municipality, within nine miles of the city, and is noted more for its fine residences and strong prohibition views than for its beach attractions.

In other directions 1927 has been

Australia Studies Production Under National Organization

Development and Migration Commission to Survey Natural Resources With View to Exploitation on Nation-Wide Scale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON.—The Development and Migration Commission of Australia, appointed by the Federal Government two years ago, is one of the most significant organizations in the British Empire. Its chairman is H. W. Gepp, an outstanding industrialist, who has already built up two large industries out of nothing. The Electrolytic Zinc Company is a standing proof of the soundness of Mr. Gepp's judgment and of his capacity for planning, deliberate growth, for the industry was created and became productive and financially successful step by step, and according to the problems of the land.

The same logical outlook and the same organizing drive are now being applied to the immensely difficult problems of Australia's national productive organization. The commission has been appointed for a first period of five years, it has had an appropriation of money voted to it in advance, and the salaries of its members, and of their staff, are secure. The commission is therefore safe from political interference, and its "terms of reference" can be expressed by saying that it has to survey the natural resources, the farming industry, the manufacturing industries, and the distribution of the population of Australia with a view to advising on how the country should be developed on a national scale.

Australian Domesday Book

As one part of its work, the commission is undertaking a detailed survey and census of the country and will eventually produce a twentieth century Australian Domesday Book, very much more fully informed than that very remarkable production of William the Conqueror in England in the eleventh century.

The first annual report of the commission, published at the end of last year, is a very striking document. In the report the commission details the preliminary work already done on such matters as the Australian fishing and tobacco industries, geophysical prospecting (a kind of X-ray seeing underground by the use of electric and magnetic apparatus), the co-ordination of all organizations dealing with the applications of natural science in farming and in manufacturing, the organized study of meteorology, the industries of fruit canning and the preparation of dried vine fruits, the improvement of the sheep industry and of the cattle industry, and indeed of most of the acute problems of Australian life and of some problems which have hitherto been overlooked.

Basic Industries

Australia stands financially on wool and wheat, and the commission's endeavor is to improve and unify those foundation industries before dealing with the superstructure. "In the windows of the top story of your building crack because the foundations are shifting it is no use putting in fresh windows unless you get your foundation right," said Mr. Gepp. An example of this method is the special report issued the year by the commission on the dried vine fruits industry. The report recommends a top-to-toe reorganization of the industry, a wholesale scrapping of much of the plant, and a ruthless application of modern industrial efficiency. And the report is so well documented that it has been received in Australia with general agreement even in the trade, and even by those who will be scrapped. Now the commission has been linked up with a specially appointed body which is to decide on the Australian-wide question of the policy and methods which shall guide the use of Australia's inland waterways as a means of irrigating millions of acres of her interior.

A year of progress. Fourteen new lodges were consecrated and six new temples dedicated to Freemasonry. The initiations totaled 3262 and 1519 brethren were affiliated. The loss amounted to 2904, leaving a net gain in financial membership of 1978 members. Master Masons' certificates for 2089 were issued, making a total of 61,232 since the formation of the lodge in 1889. On Dec. 31, 1927, the net membership was 46,771, a striking testimony to the strength of Masonry in this state when it is recalled that the total male population of Victoria on Dec. 31, 1927, was only 866,706. Incidentally the disbursements for the year from the fund of benevolence brought up the total, since the formation of the lodge, to £64,281.

Big Brother Movement
During his address Lord Somers said: "Your active assistance is sought for the Boy Scout movement and the Big Brother movement. The promoter of the Big Brother movement in Australia, R. Linton, is in England, where he hopes to enlist the support of the Grand Lodge of England by having lads nominated officially by English lodges."

The Big Brother movement in Australia is a variation of a similar one in Canada by which men in responsible positions undertake to be "Big Brothers" to young emigrants—"Little Brothers"—by securing them suitable jobs on the land before their arrival here from Britain. Most of the Big Brothers are well-known city men, but a few are farmers and constitute themselves also their Little Brothers' employers. The scheme, now in its fifth year, has been a tremendous success, as it has attracted the best type of immigrants, and their well-being in the place of their employment is insured by their Big Brothers keeping constantly in touch with them. Many of these lads have saved from £50 to £150 out of their small earnings within three years. Now their prospects are still brighter, with the brethren in Britain and Australia co-operating for a wider understanding of their hopes and ideals.

Selected by the end of June more than 1000 of them will have been disposed of.

"Subject to certain conditions," said Mr. Troy, "funds are provided under most advantageous terms. Not only is there a grant for each migrant settled on the land, but a similar amount is allowed for the settlement of an equivalent number of our own people. A further amount is also allowed for every migrant absorbed into the community."

"The cheap money is also available for the construction of railways, roads and water supplies required to serve the areas to be settled under the scheme. To enable the state to benefit fully from the scheme, each migrant settled on the land, and a similar amount is allowed for the settlement of an equivalent number of our own people. A further amount is also allowed for every migrant absorbed into the community."

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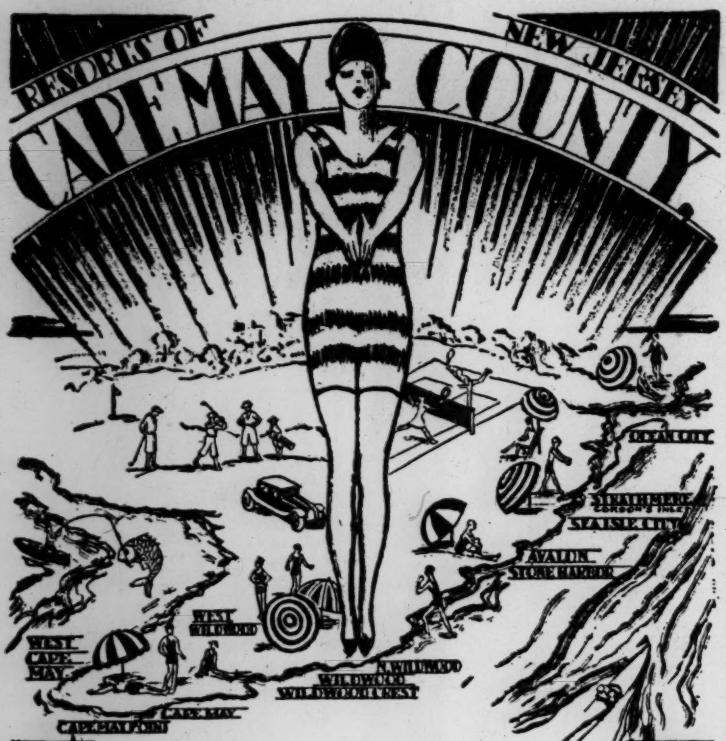
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HOTELS AND RESORTS

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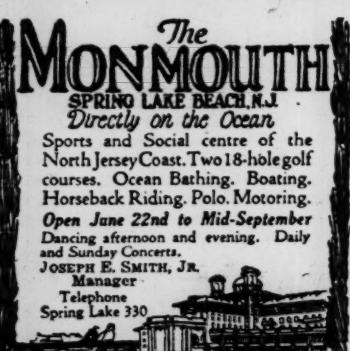
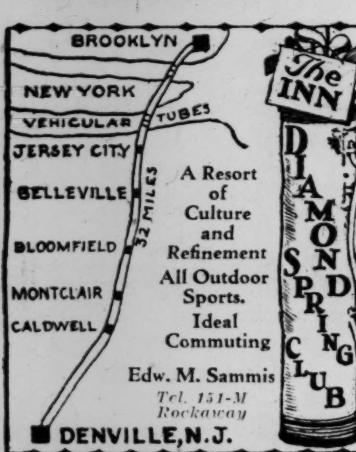
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THE PLAYGROUND OF AMERICA



No Such Thing as Victory in Modern War, Says Lord Cecil

British Statesman Declares Altruism Must Govern Policy of Nations as Only Means of Unity—Urges Acceptance of Kellogg Plan for Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LEEDS, Eng. — "In modern war there is no victory, there are only degrees of disaster," said Viscount Cecil in a recent speech before the Leeds Luncheon Club here. Britain, he declared, was spending a vast sum on armaments, as were other countries, and almost all that expenditure was valueless, a prodigious waste which must result in the impoverishment of the world. Britain had a leadership, material and moral, in the councils of the world, and no sense of fear or no unworthy adherence to tradition should prevent it from taking its proper place in the movement for international disarmament.

The League of Nations, he said, was a successful illustration of the well-known truth that altruism unites and selfishness divides. Whenever the motive was to work for one another there is found a united body. Dealing with present-day international problems, Lord Cecil said, "It may have been the best thing that could be done at the time. If you take the view that a nation is not subject to the moral law, not subject to those principles which we all conceive ought to govern the dealings of individuals; if you once take the view that a nation is a non-moral unit or entity, then indeed the old theory is philosophically unassassable. But I believe it to be true that moral law ought to govern the relations between nations just as much

as it governs the relations between individuals."

Changes in Foreign Policy

A hundred years ago, he said, the great maxims of foreign policy of every European country was that it was its business to look out for itself. The doctrine of the balance of power produced not peace but war, for each country spoke chiefly of its own interests. The League of Nations had been born from a new spirit—the recognition that altruism unites and selfishness divides.

Lord Cecil said he well remembered the first Assembly of the League. "We met there," he observed, "in great doubt as to what would happen. There were many people who said that as soon as the Assembly came together national feelings would break out and that it would be either quite futile or would break up in disorder.

"Then someone moved a resolution asking for the assistance of the Assembly for Armenia. No nation represented had any interest in Armenia. There was no appeal to national feeling or national interest.

The effect was astonishing. Every member of the Assembly felt he was challenged and here was a great work of international interest and international service." From that time forward, he added, there was no doubt of the Assembly's success.

Suez Canal Policy Reviewed

With regard to Egypt, two reasons were given for Britain's recent action

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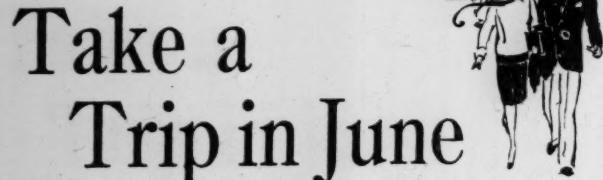
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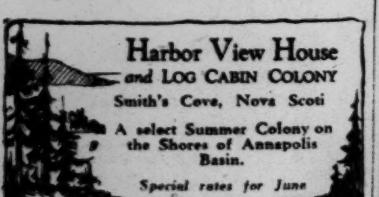


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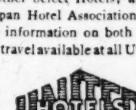
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STOCKS MOVE UPWARD WITH MUCH VIGOR

High-Priced Specialties in Most Demand—Some Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Despite the disappointment expressed in some quarters over the relatively small decrease in brokers' loans last week, the stock market today continued the recovery begun to day.

With the recent profit-taking sales swept through the market at intervals, but they provided only temporary interruptions to the upward movement of prices.

For high-priced specialties were whirled upward 5 to 12 points, while a long list of industrials and calls were marked up 1 to 3 points. There was no change in the credit situation, but a further diversion of the price of paper helped to stimulate the bullish enthusiasm for those shares.

Radio was run up 12 points to 205, but reacted several points on the announcement that the Federal Trade Commission had charged the violation of the Clayton Act in connection with the sale of vacuum tubes. Otis Elevator soared 11 points to a new peak at 204. Case showed advancing 4 to 5 points, and Commercial Securities 6 1/2.

New peaks for the year, or longer, were registered by American Bosch, Magneto, American Agricultural Chemical company, and Case.

De Puy, Cooper, Burns, Borden,

B. Postum, Roer Motors, Martin Parry,

Studebaker, Park & Tilford, Pacific

Coast, and First National Stores.

The closing of the market, following up to week's operations brought some selling in the last hour which depressed several of the high grade railroads and utilities. General Motors also turned heavy. A number of copper miners and electric power advances substantially a half dozen touching new high prices for the year. Otis Elevator's gain reached 16 1/2 points. Total sales approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Stock exchange exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables unchanged at \$4.88 5/16.

The bond market was dull and featureless again today, with the prices still inclining to heaviness under the influence of continued high money rates. A number of issues reached the year's low levels.

An increase in telephone exchanges had only minor influence on the price of copper company obligations, which showed fractional improvement. Other industrials sagged. Dodge Brothers

debuted 68 reaching the year's low at 87, and the market's recovery is drawing to a new low at 95 1/2.

Halls also closed off. Minneapolis & St. Louis is continued to sag under liquidation inspired by announcement of the master receiver, but the road was unable to meet interest payments and other claims, and should be sold. Central Georgia and took a sudden spurt to a new top at 101, but attracted little buying.

The oil market was firm, with Batavia Petroleum 4 1/2 leading the limited advance.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

High Low May 22 May 24
Sales 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8
Last 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8 3/8

100 Am Pneu. 74 73 73 74 74
100 Am Pneu. 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd 2nd
270 Am T & T 202 201 202 202 202

5400 Am T & T 202 201 202 202 202
5 Am Wood of 53 53 53 53 53

244 Anaconda 72 70 72 72 71
100 Arcadian 23 23 23 23 23

90 Argo 16 16 16 16 16
150 Arista Tack 16 16 16 16 16

8 Big Barn 92 92 92 92 92
100 Bingham 100 100 100 100 100

800 Borden 167 165 165 165 165
800 Borden 2nd 166 166 166 166 166

150 Bos El 2nd 106 106 106 106 106
150 Bos & Al 152 152 152 152 152

38 & M B. Sta. 128 128 128 128 128
120 Brown 98 98 98 98 98

44 Cal & Heuc. 284 284 284 284 284
100 Com El 101 101 101 101 101

88 Chl. Corp. pf. 112 105 105 105 105
450 Com Sec. rts. 72 72 72 72 72

450 Corp Bros. 42 42 42 42 42
910 First Nat. S. 35 35 35 35 35

25 Gal. House. 38 38 38 38 38
22 Gen. Corp. 185 185 185 185 185

30 Gchr. 32 32 32 32 32
100 Gen. Alroy. 12 12 12 12 12

110 Grayson 54 54 54 54 54
100 H. & C. Corp. 23 23 23 23 23

100 Hancock 2 2 2 2 2
95 Hathaway 15 15 15 15 15

22 H. & R. Rub. 154 154 154 154 154
120 H. & R. Rub. 154 154 154 154 154

670 Ins. Sec. 215 215 215 215 215
220 Isle Royale 21 20 21 20 21

100 K. Kiddell. Pdy. 94 94 94 94 94
220 La. Sales. 1 1 1 1 1

15 Luby. Mc. N. 9 9 9 9 9
100 Mc. Cont. 60 60 60 60 60

3 Me Cont. pf. 86 86 86 86 86
600 Mc. Cont. 154 154 154 154 154

100 N. Economy 13 13 13 13 13
20 Edison. Electr. 295 295 295 295 295

100 N. Pneu. 42 42 42 42 42
450 N. P. Bros. 20 20 20 20 20

910 First Nat. S. 57 57 57 57 57
100 N. Nat. H. 35 35 35 35 35

100 N. U. P. 50 50 50 50 50
200 N. Bu. Rts. 2 2 2 2 2

20 No N. H. 101 101 101 101 101
100 Old. Domini. 154 154 154 154 154

100 Penn. Min. 22 22 22 22 22
75 War. Bros. 173 173 173 173 173

15 War. B. 1st pf. 102 102 102 102 102
*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

1000 Am. Gas. 92 92 92 92 92

3000 E. Mass. 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2

1200 E. Mass. 8 85 85 85 85 85

5000 Hung. C. 72 72 72 72 72

1000 Mc. Gask. 104 104 104 104 104

1000 NE. Sta. 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2

10000 Swit. 5 5 5 5 5

Opposition to Simon Commission Said to Harm Hindu Interests

British Rule in India Assures Average Man Measure of Freedom From Caste Tyranny, Also Constant Pressure Against Caste System Itself

By MARC T. GREENE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DELHI—The observant visitor to India is not long in reaching the conclusion that the dogged opposition on the part of the Hindus to the Simon Commission has been in every way contrary to their own best interests, and, on the whole, a shortsighted policy. Co-operation would appear to be the best course all around, for the commission will continue its work just the same, whether or not it is stopped, or it is humanly possible for it to be entirely unprejudiced by the character of some of the opposition.

The present situation is that a great majority of the Hindus oppose the commission, three-quarters or more of the Moslems favor it, while the other sects are more or less indifferent, but on the whole, a favorable one. Of the Hindus the lower castes, the "untouchables," "untouchables" and so on, are friendly to the commission, because, rightly or wrongly as may develop, they see it as an agency likely to deliver them from caste oppression, or at any rate to ease greatly that oppression. The Moslems, of course, are favorable because they understand very clearly what would be their position, as a minority, in the event of such further extension of self-government as might increase the power of the Hindus. And self-determination for India means, naturally, Hindu control.

Indian Members Wanted

So much for the character and reason of the support and opposition which the Simon Commission is encountering in its endeavor to map out a course for the immediate future of India. The opposition maintains, of course, that some of the personnel of the commission should have been Indians.

Now, then, it is worth while to review briefly the political as well as the social and religious position which confronts the Simon Commission in India. The first is, that India has already a large measure of self-government, and ever since the war England has been increasing that measure. One manifestation of her beneficent intent in that regard is the rapid replacing of British Government employees by natives. The operation under which the Indian subversives has nothing to do with British control—it is a social and a religious oppression, due primarily to the greatest evil that exists in India, the caste system.

Here, then, we have the crux of the whole question of self-determination. British rule in India means a certain measure of freedom from the caste system. It means, however, more than that. It means that, in company with other agencies working to the same end, England is slowly and almost imperceptibly exerting an ever-increasing pressure against this caste system, with results already so definitely apparent as to give great hope for the future. This is a line of endeavor which must on no account be checked by any radical political changes. It is also one of the reasons for the strong antipathy toward the Simon Commission of many of the Hindu leaders.

Abolition of Caste Important

Consider the alternative position in India, the position apart from British guardianship, marking first this outstanding and incontrovertible fact, that independence for India means a government founded on the caste system. That fact should be italicized, for it is of predominant importance. All the world over, for many years toward the abolition of the nefarious thing, all the struggle to better the condition of the "untouchables" whose fruits are now beginning to ripen, in fact, much of the effort for the social reform of India, all would be set at naught were an independent Hindu Government, based primarily on the caste system, to be set up. The thing would undoubtedly be strengthened to a point of such impregnability as would resist the attacks of almost as many generations to come as have already passed under it.

There are a few Hindu leaders who admit this, and there are Hindu social reformers who realize the inequality of the caste system as well as do any foreigner. These reformers, such as, for example, the eminent Bombay journalist, Dr. K. N. Narayanan, are perfectly sincere and earnest men.

Indian a Practical Man

A deal of twaddle has been written about India and the Indians, and a good share of it by people who ought to and do know better. The Indian has been characterized as "mysterious," "mystic" and so on, which are found in the caves.

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Established 47 Years Ago		DEDHAM		HARVARD CUSTOM LAUNDRY		Member Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association 5 Putnam Street Phone 848-W		We Make a Service Suitable for Every Household		CORK Insulated, porcelain or enamel lined, with gently rounded corners that make thorough clean- ing a matter of casual routine. See Our Complete Line	
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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

Governor Smith and His Platform

THERE is increasing evidence that Democrats are beginning to see that it would not only be dishonest, but bad politics as well, to accompany the nomination of Governor Smith with a plank in the platform on the liquor question which would be either dry or evasive. Every day that nomination seems to be more and more certain. The powers that have forced him upon the Democratic Party are unrestrained in their exultation, and unqualified in their assertion of complete control of the convention. Being confident that they have the two-thirds majority necessary to nominate a pronounced wet for the Presidency, they certainly have the majority necessary for the adoption of a platform upon which he can honestly stand.

It is quite true that on this subject Governor Smith is his own platform. He is avowedly opposed to prohibition, and so long as the sale of liquor was legitimate in the State of New York he stood as its invincible champion in the Assembly. His record is absolutely clear. His attitude has been friendly to the saloon from the very day of his entrance upon politics. To him, more than to most politicians affiliated with Tammany Hall, there has been the tendency to ascribe honesty of purpose and of conviction. Therefore it must be believed in the face of his record, that he has sincerely approved of the business of selling liquor so long as it was legal.

In the face of a record such as this, it would be childish folly for the Houston convention to attempt to beg off the liquor issue with an evasive platform. If Governor Smith possesses the sterling integrity of character which his champions ascribe to him, he will surely refuse to be a candidate upon a statement of fundamentals to which his entire career has given the lie.

In the New York papers the other day appeared an appeal from the National Constitutional Liberty League of America, an anti-prohibition organization, asking the delegates of both national conventions to join in recommending a national referendum on the question of the virtual annulment of the prohibition amendment. It would require a good deal of machinery of doubtful legality to carry out the plan of submitting such a referendum ballot throughout the whole country. The end which is sought can be attained much more readily.

The nomination of Governor Smith at Houston, with a platform to which he can honestly and sincerely give his adherence, and with a Vice-President in accord with his own view, will in itself constitute a gallant challenge to that section of the electorate of the United States which disbelieves in the sale of liquor. It will be a true referendum, and the failure to present it frankly and honestly to the people can only be ascribed to a doubt on the part of the advocates of Governor Smith as to whether the people of the United States really sympathize with either his record in the past or his purposes for the future.

Railways and Waterways

AFTER a full of two years, the railroads have resumed their campaign of objections to inland waterway developments. It is not unreasonable to expect a well-established industry to oppose a new competitor who is able, by reason of a governmental subsidy, to cut the rates of the business which enjoys no such benefits. But in the case of the inland waterways, the aid which is being given is no more than was extended to many of the western railroads in the form of land grants during the early days of their existence. And there is a degree of inconsistency in the attitude of publicists who, speaking for the railways, vigorously oppose any federal aid to waterways but who, in advocating an independently owned merchant marine, assert that it should receive very definite financial encouragement from the Government.

Waterways are not likely to cut seriously into railroad traffic. The advantages which they bring to shippers in the way of lower rates automatically rebound to the ultimate advantage of the railroads through the increased purchasing power of the users of the water lines, who, in buying additional commodities, must in many instances use the railroads in receiving their goods. What the rail lines lose in one sense is, to a considerable extent, made up in other ways. The fact that a prosperous territory is a distinct advantage to the railroad serving it was recognized many years ago by Stuyvesant Fish, who, when president of the Illinois Central Railroad, welcomed the development of water transportation on rivers paralleling his railroad.

Railroad economists are able to show—and doubtless with complete accuracy—that barge line transportation is the more costly, when interest on the investment is theoretically added to the actual freight rates paid by users of these facilities. In the East, such figures have been used to condemn further state aid to the New York State Barge Canal. Yet the New York Central Railroad, which has been especially active in criticizing the barge canal, is at the same time seeking additional trackage from Buffalo to New York, on the grounds that its traffic is becoming too great for its present six-track line.

What little traffic the waterways may take from the railroads cannot have any greater net

effect than has the intensive motor competition, which, in the long run, brings more business to the railroads in the form of materials entering into automobile manufacture than is lost by the carrying capacity of the finished product. The railroads' campaign in respect to waterways might well be aimed at providing so fast and economical a service that shippers will prefer to use the railroad.

The Alsatian Problem

ALSACE has well been called the "Ireland of the Continent." Lately it has been prominent in the news for a variety of reasons, and it is obvious that France will have to deal cautiously with the problems that are raised by the return of the provinces, which Germany held for nearly fifty years, to France. There can be no doubt that Alsace-Lorraine rightly forms part of France, and on that point there is no room for dispute. But it is not altogether easy to deal with a population that has developed in its own way and has been separated from the mother country for two generations.

Properly handled, Alsace-Lorraine should become a bridge uniting France to Germany. Its people have certain German characteristics and tendencies, while preserving their love of France and of French culture. Germany has specifically renounced its claim to Alsace-Lorraine, both in the Versailles Treaty and in the Locarno Pact.

Thus the allegiance of the provinces cannot again be challenged. If it were challenged unwise, the European feud would be perpetuated.

This having been made clear, it remains true that France would do well not to attempt hastily to change the customs or to withdraw the privileges of Alsace-Lorraine. Once more pledges to this effect have been forthcoming, and there is no reason to suspect the loyalty of the Alsatian population. It may be that a few French politicians chafed at the thought of Alsace-Lorraine living under a different régime from that of the rest of the country. But they have learned their lesson. Sooner or later the Alsatian schools may be secularized as are the French schools, but this can scarcely be done against the expressed desires of the people. French must be the predominant language, but that is not a sufficient reason for destroying the facilities for learning German, and it would be folly to attempt to suppress the mother tongue of Alsace, which is a sort of German dialect. Happily, nobody proposes such an extreme measure. The economic ties of Alsace-Lorraine and France are daily being strengthened. The Government of France is traditionally highly centralized, yet it is certainly possible to maintain a regional administration in these provinces.

The Autonomists—or the Home Rulers—appear to be misguided, for France will never agree to Alsatian neutrality; and the Autonomists themselves would be the first to protest were German influences to prevail. It is curious to note that the men who have been most bitter against French rule are the men who were most bitter against German rule. A perpetual oscillation cannot be permitted. It follows that French policy with regard to Alsace-Lorraine must be twofold. First, France will stand strongly for the incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine in the framework of the Republic. Secondly, France will be prepared to make every concession to the local feelings of the provinces, and will be conciliatory in all nonvital matters. It is to be trusted, now these points are settled once and for all, that the agitation which has unfortunately sprung up in Alsace-Lorraine will be subdued. Alsace-Lorraine will be contented with its privileged position in the French Republic, and that the provinces will fulfill their destiny cheerfully in providing a connecting link between France and Germany.

Improving Made-in-Japan Goods

THE campaign in Japan to buy made-in-Japan goods for patriotic reasons which sprang out of the passage of the American immigration law has lost its first unthinking, fiery characteristics and taken on a sane aspect which cannot but ultimately benefit the manufacturers of Japan to an untold degree. Originally the only plea put forth to buy goods made in Japan was the very fact they were made there and that the doing so would increase Japan's prosperity. The curious spectacle was afforded of a student standing on a street corner handing out bills with this slogan, while he himself wore American-made shoes, a suit of English woolens and a hat from the United States.

The then Minister of Commerce and Industry, when appealed to for support of the campaign, sagely replied that efforts should be directed toward the improvement of Japanese manufacturers so that they might hold their own against foreign competition because of their worth and not because of their patriotism. He pointed out that buying for low prices shoddy goods which went to pieces long before the foreign product was worn out did not represent true economy either for the Japanese individual or for the Empire.

During the years that have intervened the Japanese public and Japanese industrialists have come to recognize the truth of this contention, and, as a result, the whole direction of the campaign has been altered for the better. The slogan now is to improve made-in-Japan goods, and efforts are being bent in this direction.

The Exportation of Wealth

THE statement made recently by a prominent United States Socialist before a convention of garment workers, that unfavorable conditions in the clothing industry were in part attributable to the exportation of what he termed "wealth," affords a good illustration of the muddled notions regarding fundamental economics held by the followers of Karl Marx. Had this man been questioned, he would doubtless have explained that he referred either to "capital," to "money" or to "credit," and that he did not mean that the export of actual wealth—useful commodities—was in any way disadvantageous to the people of the United States.

Still further questioning might have elicited an admission that the export of gold, or the making of loans, to foreign lands, did not necessarily involve any loss in productive or consumptive power on the part of the industry and

commerce of the United States. In so far as the metal gold is concerned, it is freely conceded by the highest financial authorities that the stock held in the United States is much larger than is actually needed, and that a substantial percentage could be withdrawn without causing any material shrinkage in credit.

What are called foreign loans of "capital" are to a very large extent transfers of credits, by which other countries are enabled to purchase surplus farm products and manufactures of the United States. Instead of injuring the industry of the United States, such loans really aid in providing markets that furnish employment for domestic workers who otherwise might be idle.

That there is in the United States a great abundance of idle capital seeking investment is amply proved by the low rates of interest at which national obligations are refunded. While the total of loans to other countries is very great, there is no reason for believing that any legitimate industry has been hampered by a scarcity of what, for lack of a more definite term, is called "capital." Nor is the international transfer of credits in any way detrimental to the interests of industry or labor in the United States.

Defining an American

SPAKING recently before a Boston audience, Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel undertook to define what he referred to as a "real American." In his opinion such a person is one who understands American ideals and lives up to them. But he hastened to observe that this real American has not yet appeared; that he is still in the making, as he expressed it. Seeking to establish this premise he told his audience that the American today is different from what the American of tomorrow will be, and that Americans differ in various sections of the United States.

As to these variations or dissimilarities there is no doubt. It is not difficult, when in the East, to distinguish the visitor from the West, or vice versa. Likewise the northerner and the southerner are able, almost at once, to designate the approximate geographical habitat of one another. But there remains and will always be distinguishable, nevertheless, the composite or real American who is of America. The inclination to believe that he is today the exponent and representative of those qualities of citizenship which have long distinguished and been personified by every true American.

One hesitates to accept the theory that these qualities will be greatly altered or modified by amalgamation or by the infusion of alien racial influences. The standard, as the speaker indicated, has been established. It is conformed to by those who understand American ideals and live up to them. Perhaps this standard will never be changed. These ideals, when defined, are found to include physical liberty, political liberty, religious liberty, and liberty of speech. Rabbi Levi defines liberty itself, concretely, to be a voluntary compromise to law. He declares the greatest menace of today to be those groups who decide that they do not approve of a law and then proceed to violate it. Respect and reverence for law are fundamentals of Americanism.

A Great Athletic Achievement

WHEN the time comes to set down the greatest athletic achievement of the year, historians of the sporting world are going to find it exceedingly difficult to pass up the remarkable showing which Joie W. Ray, of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, has made as a Marathon runner after having spent some ten years out of the last thirteen as the leading "miler" of the United States. Ray won his first mile championship in 1915, and in 1925 he became with Paavo Nurmi of Finland, a sharer of the one-mile world's indoor record of 4m. 12s.

Knowing that his speed was not now sufficient to win mile races against the best "milers" in the world, but yet fired with a great desire and determination to win an Olympic championship, Ray took up Marathon running and entered the Boston A. A. run of April 19. He ran the full distance, over one-half of it under the greatest of handicaps, and finished in third place. He then announced that he would enter the Long Beach Marathon—and win it. The same courage and determination to win showed itself again and he not only won, but broke the record for the course and came within 1m. 37 3-5s. of the best Olympic Marathon mark.

That a runner should finish third in his first Marathon and break the record in his second is astounding. Ray has, in just a month, come to be regarded as one of the greatest marathoners. He now appears as the leading candidate of the United States to win the Marathon in the next Olympic Games. But should he never win another race, his record is sure to rank with those of the greatest runners and serve as a splendid example of determination to carry on toward a high goal, even though it be necessary entirely to change the event for which he seemed best adapted.

Editorial Notes

When Lindbergh started for Paris, Richard E. Byrd, who had for some time been planning a similar flight, was asked what his own plans were about starting. "Not until Lindbergh gets there," he replied. "The air now belongs to Lindbergh." In comment recently one newspaper stated, "One year later the air still belongs to Lindbergh." When will the time come when it won't?

Ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden doesn't want the Republican presidential nomination unless there is a farm plank in the platform. Now let some of the candidates for both parties come out and state that they will not accept the nomination unless there is a dry plank in the platform.

J. Pierpont Morgan has just earned \$4 "and expenses" for a day's work on the grand jury of his home county. It is said that the "expenses" totaled \$1.12 as mileage allowance, but it would be interesting to know just what his public service cost Mr. Morgan.

"Sitting on top of the world" is something more than merely the refrain from a song since General Nobile's latest feat at the north pole.

The New Orleans "As Is"

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

OUR train was rattling over the long trestle at the Rigolets on its way to New Orleans, when a man in the next seat opened conversation. "Lot of queer people in New Orleans," he volunteered. "I see in this paper that they are making heroes out of some fellows who interfered to stop them from making a real city south of Canal Street. They say that those men saved the Vieux Carré. Well, what's the use of saving it—lot of old ramshackle buildings without a modern store or factory in the place. I'm a business man and I like an up and coming town."

I don't sympathize with his point of view. Indeed I would rather quote with approbation the protest of a friend who, being led to one of the streets that give entrance to the old French Quarter, exclaimed in disgust: "Electric signs of Woolworth, Hart Schaffner & Marx and the Hibernian Bank! Is that what you call a romantic echo of old France?"

But even he on penetrating further yielded to the charm of what is really the most romantic and exotic bit of city on the North American continent. The people of New Orleans do well to show gratitude to the men who checked its modernization. It is only a pity that this was not done earlier so that at least the old Hotel St. Louis might have been saved, and the French Opera House.

Yet there is, among some of the Crescent City folks, a not unwarrantable regret that their home should always be discussed in terms of La Vieux Carré. Literary visitors naturally turn to the quarter for their inspiration, with the result that the world is kept picturesquely informed of all that pertains to New Orleans "as was," to the "almost complete exclusion of any descriptions of the city "as is." A city of 424,000 people; the second seaport of the United States with municipally owned docks that would accommodate the merchant fleets of a nation; the greatest sugar and cotton shipping point of our Nation; the financial center of the South, New Orleans refuses to be thought of in terms merely of antiquity or mere aestheticism. But notable as are its business attainments, it is rather with New Orleans as a city of homes that I wish to deal.

A distinctive and beautiful town it is, even above Canal Street, richly repaying the visitor and the descriptive writer, in a time when American towns are so thoroughly standardized that a guest in his hotel room in Omaha, if given a local paper with the heading cut off, could scarcely tell from paper, from room, or by the view from his window, whether he might not be in Minneapolis or Kansas City.

Neither in the modern city nor in the French Quarter is New Orleans standardized. Skyscrapers, it is true, have come to dominate the business quarter, but the ancient Boston Club (named for a game of cards, not for the venerable home of Puritanism) still stands in prime whiteness, still cover the sidewalks of the older business thoroughfares.

If canals have vanished from the middle of the streets, long strips of greenways have taken their place in the residence quarter, turning to street-car rights-of-way. Likewise the traffic grows denser. You will never mistake Magazine Street for a thoroughfare in Indianapolis, and when you run up against a street sign bearing the name, "Tchoupitoulas," you will not only recognize the fact that you are in an exotic town, but will sympathize with the policeman who, being told to write his report of an affray in that meandering road said, "I guess it happened in Camp."

St. Charles Avenue is the great artery of the residential section. You enter it, as you begin everything in New Orleans, at Canal Street, and drive briefly through business blocks, past a circle where Gen. Robert E. Lee stands in dignified pose atop a Doric column, gazing afar toward the scenes of his long struggle.

The street broadens out here, and a green esplanade down the middle carries the street-car tracks. As you drive you pass cross-streets called after all the saints in the calendar, with here and there a name like Felicity Road or Goodchildren Street to relieve the monotony. Some houses of old-time architecture still survive on St. Charles Street, great rambling structures, perched on brick pillars out of the way of floods, painted the coolest white and green, the living rooms practically all on one floor, the whole set in verdant lawns and surrounded by magnolias and live oaks, with rhododendrons, oleanders, azaleas and a whole galaxy of brilliant flaming plants to set off the whole. But the old mansions are giving place

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

THE familiar maxim, "It Pays to Advertise," is of doubtful application in Russia, because the demand for most manufactured goods is so great that advertising is rather in the nature of carrying coal to Newcastle. A mere announcement that textile or woolen goods are on sale is sufficient to attract a throng of excited buyers. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that a large share of Soviet advertising is devoted to such things as books, magazines and motion picture performances, where the buyers' demand is not so overwhelming. The motion picture theaters often work out quite ingeniously advertising schemes. Thus the comedy, "The Night Express," was advertised by means of an imitation railroad car, carried around the city on a truck, and a new picture, taken by Russian cinema-photographers in China was heralded throughout the city by a truck decorated in Chinese fashion and accompanied by Chinese music.

The largest Moscow library has arranged a special exhibition in honor of Maxim Gorky, who is expected to return to Russia soon after a long stay in Italy. Here will be placed pictures of Gorky from his earliest years; specimens of his letters and manuscripts; figures representing the most successful presentations of his plays. From Gorky has been keeping up a lively correspondence with young writers, and his articles on new Russian habits and literature are often printed in the Moscow newspapers.

Moscow's annual First of May celebration passed off with unusual brilliance this year. Apparently the funds appropriated for the occasion were larger than in previous years; and the nocturnal illuminations of the principal buildings, with thousands of lights in varied colors, were very effective. The huge military and civilian parade through the Red Square took place without incidents; the groups of oppositionists, who caused some scandal and confusion by organizing their own counter-demonstrations on the tenth anniversary of the Revolution last November, were not on hand to repeat these performances. Perhaps the chief discordant note in the celebration of this revolutionary holiday was the rich harvest of private profit which was reaped by the bearded izvoshchiks, or cabmen, who exploited to the fullest limit their monopoly of means of transportation, since no trams or automobiles were operating. The izvoshchiks massed themselves in solid phalanxes in front of the city railroad stations and demanded from ten to fifteen rubles for trips which would ordinarily cost three or four.

A final agreement for the publication of the first complete and authoritative edition of Tolstoy's work has been reached between the head of the State Publishing Company and Vladimir Chertkov, one of Tolstoy's closest friends and his literary executor. According to the contract, Mr. Chertkov will turn over all Tolstoy's writings to the State Publishing Company, which will subsidize their publication in a series of over ninety volumes, these

to include much unpublished material, especially in the shape of letters and diaries. A commission which numbers among its members the Commissar for Education, Anatole Lunacharsky, guarantees the fullness and authenticity of the publication. Each volume will be provided with a footnote stating Tolstoy's opposition to copyright and granting to anyone who desires to do so, the right to republish his works.

A marked improvement in the relations between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia is expected to result from the recent visit of Amanullah Khan to Moscow, Leningrad and other parts of the Republic. The visit was accompanied by much ceremony, and to an observer furnished an interesting lesson regarding the almost universal appeal of the spectacular to the masses.

A spring visitor to Moscow was Joseph Wood Krutch, dramatic editor of the New York Nation, and lecturer at Columbia University. Mr. Krutch, who visited as many theaters as possible during his short stay in Moscow, expressed surprise at the varied types of dramatic production which may be seen here. He was impressed by the fact that Moscow has not only many individual theaters, but many distinctive styles of acting and stage production.

The Persian word "Padishah," meaning ruler, has been pressed into service by the Soviet newspapers as a title for the King of Afghanistan, in connection with his visit to Russia. As an Oriental title it may be taken for granted that it fully satisfies the royal guest, while it has the additional advantage of being unfamiliar to the masses of Soviet readers, who might be perplexed or offended at